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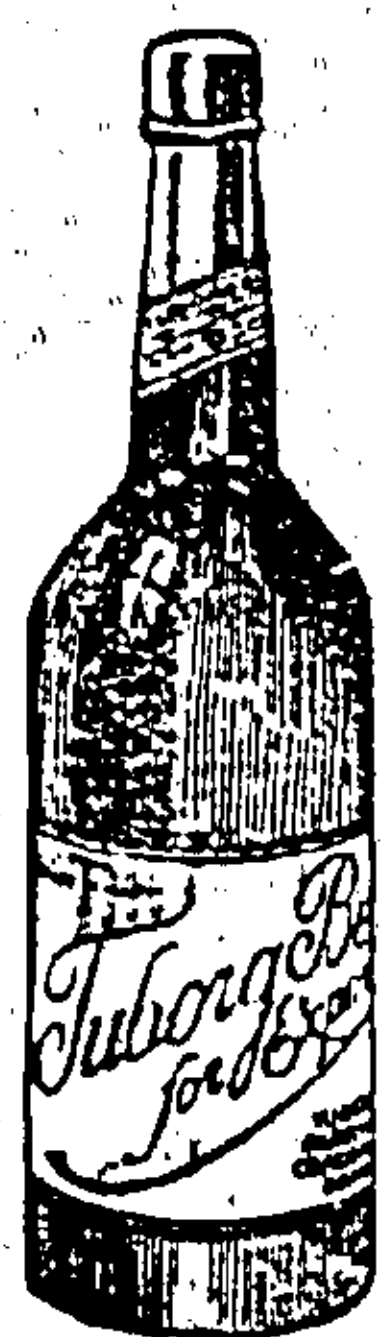
No. 21,548 號捌拾肆百伍仟壹萬式第 日陸初月柒年卯丁 HONG KONG, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3rd, 1927. 叁拜禮 日叁月捌年七廿百九仟壹英 PRICE: \$3 PER MONTH.

KOWLOON-CANTON RAILWAY. TIME-TABLE.

	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Kowloon ...Dep.	6.37	8.00	9.15	10.05	11.05	12.37	3.00	4.37	5.45	7.25
Yamoi ...Dep.	6.45	8.05	9.20	10.10	11.10	12.40	3.05	4.40	5.50	7.30
Shatin ...Dep.	6.57	8.15	9.30	10.20	11.20	12.50	3.15	4.50	6.00	7.40
Taipei ...Dep.	7.11	8.25	9.40	10.30	11.30	1.00	3.25	5.00	6.10	7.50
Taipei Market ...Dep.	7.27	8.40	9.55	10.45	11.45	1.15	3.40	5.15	6.25	8.05
Shinghai ...Dep.	7.38	8.50	10.05	10.55	11.55	1.25	3.50	5.25	6.35	8.15
Shinghai ...Arr.	7.38	8.40	9.55	10.45	11.45	1.15	3.40	5.15	6.25	8.05
Shamshun ...Dep.	7.48	8.55	10.10	11.00	12.00	1.35	4.00	5.35	6.45	8.25
Canton ...Arr.	8.43	11.10	12.35	1.00	2.00	3.45	5.40	6.45	8.15	9.15
Canton ...Dep.	11.50	1.00	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00	9.00

SEA TAU KOK BRANCH.

			A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Fauling	...	Dep.	7.45	10.15	3.20	6.15
Shatakok	...	Arr.	8.40	11.10	4.16	7.10
			A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Shatakok	...	Dep.	8.15	8.00	2.00	5.00
Fauling	...	Arr.	7.10	9.55	2.55	5.55
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ON SALE

HONG KONG HANSARD RE-
PORTS OF THE MEETING
of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL
for the Session 1926.

Revised by Members.

PRICE 12/6

HONG KONG DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

LIVES GOVERNED BY CONVENTION.

A FEW WORDS ON PROFESSIONAL JEALOUSY.

QUESTIONS OF SOCIAL PRECEDENCE.

CATHEDRAL CHAPLAIN'S SERMON.

The Rev. H. Copley Moyle, preaching at the Cathedral on Sunday morning, dealt with the subject of the Transfiguration. He took as his text the words from S. Mark IX. 7, "A Voice came out of the cloud saying this is my beloved son: hear Him."

The second lesson for this morning's service, said the preacher, brings before us the subject of the Transfiguration of Our Lord, and as next Saturday is marked in our Prayer Book Calendar as the day for the Commemoration of that event it will be natural for us to take it as the subject of our thoughts this morning. In our present Prayer Book August the 6th is the feast of the Transfiguration, but no special service is appointed for that day it being what is known as a black letter day, but in the Revised Prayer Book it is raised to a red letter day. There is a Special Collect, Epistle and Gospel and also a proper preface in the Communion Service.

The Transfiguration was undoubtedly a great event in the earthly life of Our Blessed Lord. The place where it took place is uncertain. The Gospels tell us only that it was a high mountain and Mount Hermon seems the most probable spot. It is 9,000 feet high.

The Apostles first regarded Jesus as purely human. It was not for a long time that they came to see that He was quite unique, and though St. Peter had already made the great confession "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the living God," we cannot think that he and the other Apostles had yet fully realised all that the statement involved.

His humanity they did indeed realise but not at first his divinity. It is inevitable that our approach to Jesus on the contrary is, almost necessarily, as to one divine, and it is too often the case that we never really grasp the fact that Jesus was a full and complete human being, and so our Christian belief is often very crude and imperfect. Jesus Christ is perfect God and perfect man. As a man He had our weakness, our temptations, our struggles. He was impeded by the weakness of the flesh. As we think of Him as the ruler of Heaven and Earth it is hard to realise His human limitations but with the Apostles the thought of His humanity came first and gradually they came to realise His Divinity.

One purpose of the Transfiguration was doubtless to fix in the Apostles' memories the glories of their Master so that they might not lose faith in Him when they saw Him beaten and condemned and crucified, but that they might then be upheld by the recollection of His glory as they saw it on the mountain, and the deference paid to Him by Moses and Elijah, the leading men of the Old Testament dispensation.

For the space of three and thirty years Our Blessed Lord laid aside the glories of His divinity that He might live a human life in the world, but at the moment of the Transfiguration He allowed His divinity to shine forth for a little space that the faith of the disciples might be strengthened.

There were no nimbles more venerated in the history of the Jewish people than those of Moses, the great Law giver, and Elijah, the great prophet, and the Apostles heard the voice of God speaking out of the cloud and saying "This is my beloved Son hear Him." Not Moses or Elijah but Jesus was the final revelation of God. The Law and the Prophets had done their work. They had led men to believe in one God who was a just and holy God. But the Law with its innumerable sacrifices of animals and birds could not be the last word in the religion of God who is a Spirit.

The terrible old prophet who could call down fire from heaven to consume the Captain and his company of soldiers sent to take him, could not be the final messenger from a God who is love, so you remember that James and John, who wanted to copy the example of Elijah and call down fire on the inhospitable Samaritans, were rebuked by Christ who said He was not come to destroy men's lives but to save them.

Now we are people who profess to follow Christ. We have been baptised into His Church, we have professed our faith in Him. Are we really hearing Him and fashioning our lives on His life and words?

Conventions. Is it not true of most of us that our lives are governed far more by convention than by Christ? Can we really say that our conventions are Christian?

Take for instance the case of jealousy. There is nothing more anti-Christian than the jealous spirit. Yet it is not a fact that we are so accustomed to jealousy that we take it for granted that men will be jealous. When the Apostles showed the jealous spirit they were severely rebuked by Christ. They forbade a man to cast out devils in Christ's name because he was not one of them and Christ censured them severely. They were jealous of the sons of Zebedee, James and John, who wanted to have the chief places in the Kingdom, and Christ took a child and told them to cultivate the childlike spirit. How far we fall short of the Standard Christ set us in this matter! How often we hear of "professional jealousy."

We have the highest regard for those who follow the profession of medicine and are often moved to admiration by their noble and self-denying efforts to alleviate human suffering. But who has not come across cases where professional jealousy has caused bitter antagonism amongst doctors, and it would sometimes appear that a doctor would almost prefer a patient to suffer than to be cured by a brother practitioner, or by an unqualified healer.

If there is any profession in which jealousy might be expected to be entirely absent, it is surely the ministry of the Christian Church, but we are so far from having taken to heart our Lord's rebuke to His Apostles, that jealousy often seems rampant amongst clergy and Christian ministers and priests, so that it would seem as though they would prefer a sinner to continue in his sin rather than he brought to Christ by some one else.

Social Precedence. The Scribes and Pharisees were severely rebuked by Our Lord for their anxiety to have the first seats at feasts and at the synagogue, yet people who profess the Christian religion are terribly upset if their social precedence is not recognised, and if they are not given the place which is generally accorded to their position. I imagine the unhappy position of a hostess who gave a suburban wife, precedence over a Colonel's wife, or sent a curate's wife into dinner before the wife of a Bishop, or a junior clerk's wife before his taipan.

Social conventions may sometimes be necessary but too often they are carried out in a spirit which is entirely contrary to the spirit and teaching of Jesus Christ.

The spirit of jealousy is rampant amongst all classes and amongst nations. It is quite unchristian to suppose that the welfare of our nation can be secured by the ill-fortunes of another.

We need to-day, to examine our rules of conduct and to test them by the teaching and example of Christ. Mr. C. K. Chesterton speaks in one of his books about "the superlatives and denials of human equality which are specially characteristic of a civilised age" and goes on to say "It is so with the men who talk about superior and inferior race. I never heard a man say 'Anthropology shows that I belong to an inferior race.' It invariably happens by a curious coincidence, that the superior race is his own race, and the superior type is his own type, and the superior preference for work the sort of work he happens to prefer."

Our Lord said "Blessed are the meek" and if we are followers of Christ we must at least strive to quell the spirit of meekness and rid ourselves and our social conventions of the spirit of pride, which at present seems to bear rule even amongst those who profess to be Christians. A recent writer has suggested that as doctors' incubates us with the germs of various diseases in order that we may have that disease in a very mild form and so become immune from it, so we have been installing with a form, a very mild form of Christianity, and have been thereby rendered immune from real Christianity and

(Continued on next Column.)

THE MODERN GIRL IN JAPAN.

KICKING OVER HER FEUDAL TRACES.

THE POLICE SHOCKED.

TOKYO.

The modern girl in Japan has become the butt of a series of newspaper attacks, and vigorously has hit back at her critics. The increasing number of city girls who don foreign attire has lashed some of the more conservative folk in this land of fluttering feelings to rush into print and deplore the degeneration of Japanese womanhood. The critics maintain that Persian skirts, bobbed hair, rouge and dancing are the roads to damnation and that any woman imitating any of these Occidental styles is bound to be a bad creature. The police took up the hue-and-cry, for the Japanese police are, of all Japanese, the most conservative. The police in Japan are the moral censors of the people, but in the matter of feminine styles, however, their *ukases* were not heeded.

A *Mensae*, etc. Here, it may be noted that, through the modern girl, the Japanese language is richer by a new phrase. When reference is made to the "flapper," no pure Japanese phrase is used or has been coined. The English words are retained and, when set into Japanese script, read "*modanu gaezu*." It is this "*modanu gaezu*" who is said to be driving Japanese manhood to distraction, Japanese womanhood to the dogs and Japan to perdition. In other words, the Japanese young woman who bobs her hair, who wears short skirts, who Charleston or fox-trots, is set down to be a reckless and sensual creature, a menace to public morals and a disgrace to her sex and to her people.

Of course, this is arrant nonsense. As Japan develops more and more from the old feudal stage, which still is predominant in the thought of the country, to the needs of the present age, Japanese women are ceasing to be the shaming *maru* (girls) they used to be. No longer will a Japanese woman walk ten yards or so behind her lord and master, as she was expected to do in olden times; no longer will she admit that she is just a mere convenience. She demands her rightful place in life and the right to call her soul her own. From this freshly-awakened consciousness has emanated a form of independence where youth's rebellion against what it considers the obsequiousness of others has asserted itself in no uncertain manner.

Nearly everyone is on the side of the flapper and thinks she deserves every sympathy in trying to get free from the trammels of a feudal society has imposed on her. The only ones, perhaps, who hope the flappers will be beaten are the police, who, of course, hope that thereby they will be able to extend their powers and obtain "sanctions" that will enable them to ordain the nature of women's clothes, even as they now have the power to say whether such-and-such a picture or film shall or shall not be shown. — *North China Daily News*.

he goes on to say that many of the people who attend our Churches would be equally shocked to hear Christianity doubt and to see it put in practice.

It is well if we are sometimes shaken out of our self-complacency and brought back to the first principles of our religion. Let us ask ourselves whether we are merely conventional Christians or whether we are really seeking to follow Christ. It may be that a new Reformation is at hand, when we shall throw off much of the hampering conventions of our so-called Christian civilization and get back to the practice of the humble loving life of which Christ set us the example. It is a good sign that there is a spirit of discontent with ourselves manifesting itself amongst Christian people. Self-satisfied Christians are just the Pharisees of old. They have no desire to "hear Him." We are pledged to fight against the pomp and vanity of this wicked world and if we are not fighting it can only be because we have surrendered to them.

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	11,198 tons.	10,058 tons.
Leave Hong Kong	Aug. 26th	Sept. 28th
Arrive Shanghai	" 29th	Oct. 1st
Leave Shanghai	" 31st	" 6th
Arrive Tsingtau	Sept. 2nd	" "
Leave Tsingtau	" 3rd	" "
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	" 3rd	" "
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	" 3rd	" "
Arrive Chaofo	" "	" "
Leave Chaofo	" "	" "
Arrive Taku Bar (for Tientsin & Peking)	" 4th	" 8th
Leave Taku Bar	" 8th	" 9th
Arrive Chingwangtao	" "	" "
Leave Chingwangtao	" "	" "
Arrive Dairen	" 9th	" 10th
Leave Dairen	" 13th	" 15th
Arrive Taku Bar	" 18th	" 18th
Leave Taku Bar	" 20th	" 19th
Arrive Wei-Hai-Wei	" 21st	" 20th
Leave Wei-Hai-Wei	" 22nd	" 21st
Arrive Tsingtau	" 23rd	" 22nd
Leave Tsingtau	" 25th	" 23rd
Arrive Shanghai	Oct. 1st	" 28th
Leave Shanghai	" 4th	" 31st

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Chartered Bank	110.00	Do.	110.00
Merchants Bank	110.00	Do.	110.00
P. & O. Bank	110.00	Do.	110.00
East Asia Bank	110.00	Do.	110.00
Canton Insurance	110.00	Do.	110.00
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Do. (new)	110.00	Do.	110.00
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Taka	110.00	Do.	110.00
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Do. (new)	110.00	Do.	110.00
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Documentary " Bills, 1	month's sight	2 1/2
1/2 months sight	2 1/2	15/16
On PARIS—		
Bank Bills, on demand	120	
Credit, at 4 months' sight	120	
On NEW YORK—		
Bank Bills, on demand	48 1/2	
Credit, at 60 days' sight	49 1/2	
On BOMBAY—		
Telegraphic Transfer	133	
Bank Bills, on demand	133	
On CALCUTTA—		
Telegraphic Transfer	133	
Bank Bills, on demand	133	
On SHANGHAI—		
Bank Bills, at sight	nom.	
Private, 30 days' sight	nom.	
On YOKOHAMA—On demand	101 1/2	
On HANKOW—On demand	97	
On SINGAPORE—On demand	87	
On BATAVIA—On demand	119 1/2	
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AMERICA AND PHILIPPINES.

ISLANDS NOT READY FOR
INDEPENDENCE.

ADMIRAL KITTEL'S
EXPOSITION.

"We must be prepared for a hundred years to continue to guide the fortunes of this archipelago until, instead of a few, all can speak, read and write English," said Admiral Sumner E. W. Kittelle, Commandant of the 16th Naval District, in speaking before the American Legion dinner at the Polo Club.

What Admiral Said.
Admiral Kittelle, in the course of his speech, stated: "Our country had its foundation built upon the loftiest principles of life and these we must keep in the front of our minds and resolutely uphold in these days when there has been a general breaking down in many quarters of the world.

"We must stand resolutely for law and order to against any effort to break them down, whether that effort come from the villainous nest of Bolshevism or from some few of our own misguided people whose pink rather than red ideas would destroy, if possible, our means of defense against aggression.

Continue to Guide.
"We must continue to guide, under the promises of the Monroe Doctrine, these struggling nations like Haiti and Nicaragua which from time to time totter in their weakness and but for our intervention would collapse into chaos. We have never been an aggressor nation and we never shall be, but at the same time it is mandatory that our Army and Navy be maintained at such strength as to discourage any nation whose inclinations might run toward aggression and from turning that aggression in our direction.

Philippines Unready for Freedom.
"We must be prepared for a hundred years to come to continue to guide the fortunes of this archipelago until, instead of a few, all can speak, read and write English and thereby learn in every community the full duties and responsibilities of what is called independence. Not until then can all the people be taught the principles underlying self-government, not until then can there be any such thing as independent public opinion, not until then can the truth be spread without fear of misinterpretation and misinterpretation.

"Some of the brightest minds in these islands have said it is the fault of distinguished Americans that this clamour for independence is being staged. This is unfortunately true to a certain degree, and we are guilty in part. These keenly intelligent men frequently refer to a part of the preamble to the Jones Law.

What Preamble Says.
"This preamble reads: 'Whereas it is, as it has always been, the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty over the Philippine Islands and to recognize their independence as soon as a stable government can be established therein.'

"In the first place a preamble is not law. In this case it cannot be said to be a pledge or a promise, and if it is really expressed a fact, it would then, at best, be the voicing of a purpose. I have been unable to ascertain who composed and wrote this preamble. Whether it was the late Mr. Foster or some member of the Committee on Insular Affairs or one of the Philippine Resident Commissioners. But whoever wrote this preamble must have given voice to his own purpose, for the American people have never expressed such a purpose nor is there any evidence to show that a majority of the people ever held such a mental concept. Hence it was not at that time, 1916, nor before that date, nor has it been since that date, the purpose of the people of the United States to withdraw their sovereignty from an grant independence to the Philippine Islands. The number of people in the United States, who gave much, if any, thought to the Philippines prior to 1916, was lamentably small. A comparatively small number of people knew that there was such an act passed as the Jones Law and there are few to-day who know its provision. So the American people have never really so far formed any purpose in the pre-

miere.

Only One Way.
"There is one way and only one way to learn what is the purpose of the people of the United States toward the Philippines, and that is for the entire electorate to vote on the subject. And were it possible, to-day, to place upon a ballot a concise but complete and true description of conditions in these islands and then call upon the American people to vote, my knowledge of my people, after serving them faithfully for forty-two years, goes for naught, should that vote result any way except against present independence by a large majority. And it must be remembered that no territory under the Stars and Stripes can ever be alienated from that flag save by the consent of the American people as a whole and probably in the form of an amendment to the Constitution. I am aware, however, that some distinguished members of Congress believe that the Congress has this power of alienation.

"In closing I wish to quote from the recent message of President Coolidge.

Must Wait.
"In frankness and with the utmost friendliness, I must state my sincere conviction that the people of the Philippine Islands have not as yet attained the capability of full self-government. 'How can this ultimate goal be obtained?' Certainly not by constant agitation and opposition. That policy but stands in the way of progress."

"And further on the President says: 'The people should realize that political activity is not the end of life, but rather a means to obtain those economic, industrial and social conditions essential to stable existence.'

"Could there be any clearer, sounder or kinder counsel than this? Could there be anything more definite than these words from the President of the United States? The time has come, then, when it is pertinent to ask why this counsel is not taken to heart and followed."

DANGER OF CHINESE
INFLUX.
JUSTICE F. C. FISHER'S
WARNING.

Honolulu, July 23rd.
Addressing the Institute of Pacific Relations now in session here, former Justice Fred C. Fisher, formerly of the supreme court of the Philippines, spoke on the present day problems in the Philippines, and in very much the same vein is Admiral Kittelle. He told the members of the Institute that the educated Filipinos were practically unanimous in their desire for independence. He deplored the irritating and unsympathetic attitude of the Americans advocating the retention of the Islands as well as the provocative assertions of the radical advocates of independence.

Potential Capacity.
Mr. Fisher added that he believed the Filipinos had a potential capacity for self-government but much remained to be done in education and economic development before they could safely be granted complete independence by the United States. He said he saw the greatest danger in the present inability of an independent Philippines to protect itself against the overwhelming influx of Chinese.

Mr. Fisher recommended a congressional declaration of a policy of ultimate independence with gradual increase in autonomy but a postponement of the consideration of independence until a definite minimum of economic and educational standards has been attained.

Discuss Chinese.

The conference opened on July 16th with 140 members attending. Big delegations from all Pacific countries and Great Britain have come to attend the conference. The first three days of the conference were questions such as Chinese tariff autonomy, the abolition of extraterritoriality and the return of foreign settlements and concessions to China. The general opinion among the members of the conference is favourable to the Chinese demands, subject to an effective organization of the Chinese Government and an announcement of a policy of non-discrimination.

CHEAP FOOD FOR JAPAN.

GEN. TANAKA'S REMEDIES
FOR ECONOMIC STRAIN.

OPENING OF COMMISSION OF
INQUIRY.

The first meeting of the Population and Food Commission was held at the Premier's office residence on the 30th instant, there being present some seventy members, says the Japan Chronicle. Addressing the meeting, General Tanaka, the Chairman, said:—

"Japan is not only limited in area but poor in natural resources. As, moreover, she is not yet developed fully industrially and economically, the steady increase of the population, with the resulting increase in the demand for foodstuffs, threatens to engender uneasiness in the national life.

In these circumstances, it is imperative that measures should be devised for meeting this increase in the population and for ensuring an adequate supply of food for the increasing population, so as to preclude social uneasiness and economic strain.

Government Stands For Industrialisation.

One way of solving the population question may be found in the encouragement and protection of emigration, but the number of Japanese emigrants does not exceed 15,000 every year, a figure which is too insignificant as compared with an enormous increase in the country's population. Side by side with emigration abroad, therefore, attention must be given to the encouragement of settlement in the more sparsely populated districts at home. The present Government stands for the industrialisation of the country, and in pursuance of this policy it is using special care to improve industrial organisations, to advance foreign trade and to foster important industries. By advocating an industrialisation policy, the Government aims partly at absorbing the excess population in various lines of industry so as to facilitate a solution of the population problem.

The Food Question.

"The food question is closely related to the population problem. On the solution of this question largely depend the improvement of the national life and the increase of the national wealth. In order to solve it successfully, attention must be directed not only to the improvement of agriculture but also to the reform of the fishery and stock-farming industries. Efforts must be made to increase production and to improve the quality of the goods produced by means of a cheap supply of fertilizer, the utilisation of electric power, etc., while at the same time trying to supply these goods at moderate prices. Matters relating to the storage of products, their transportation, transaction, and distribution must also claim the earnest attention of all concerned. There has hitherto been a lack of co-operation between Japan Proper and the colonies in handling the food question, and this defect must be remedied quickly."

LEPROSY IN JAPAN.

The Japanese Home Office estimates the number of lepers in Japan at 30,000, while the specialists claim they exceed 100,000. A Leprosy Prevention Act came into force in 1907, but leprosy has not declined, and there are no signs of the disease being exterminated.

As already noted, the Government estimates that ¥1,800,000 is required to establish a leper sanatorium in the vicinity of Kusatsu. When this sanatorium has been constructed the authorities hope to eradicate leprosy in thirty years. It is doubtful. Unless isolated quarters are provided for all the lepers in the country leprosy will not be stamped out.—Japan Chronicle.

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The story of a countess who fled from Paris to an American small town to heal a wounded heart and the adventures, amusing and dramatic, she encountered.
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WANTED, 1,000 BRIDES!
FOR JAPANESE EMIGRATING TO BRAZIL.
A thousand Japanese emigrants want brides. That is one of the calls going over the country. Those seeking to woo Hymen are young Japanese who have made up their minds to emigrate to Brazil and settle down there. The Brazilian Government having granted Japanese capitalists a valuable and extensive concession along the banks of the Lower Amazon. One of the points on which Brazil laid stress when she invited Japanese settlers to populate her waste regions was that they must be permanent settlers, and both the Brazilian and the Japanese officials have agreed that permanent settlers should be married. Japanese girls generally are rather timid to embark on long journeys which never may permit them to return to the land of their birth. However, the difficulties of making a living in Japan to-day, due to the depressed condition of every sort of business, the lack of capital and the ever-growing overpopulation, have resulted in good responses to the call for brides, raising hopes that the full quota of wives for the prospective emigrants will be forthcoming before the time set for the emigrant ship's sailing.—North China Daily News.

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WET
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APPALLING CONDITIONS IN KIUKIANG.

BUSINESS CARRIED ON BEHIND CLOSED DOORS.

MUDDLE, CORRUPTION AND VIOLENCE.

**A HORRIBLE STORY OF BANDIT
CRUELTY.**

KIUKIANG, July 30th.
Troops of the 4th and 11th
Nationalist Armies (Communists)
have been arriving here in large
numbers from Hankow during the
past few days, writes a *North
China Daily News* correspondent.
They not only occupy Kiukiang but
also have moved down river towards
the Anhui border and up the rail-
way to Nanchang, displacing Chu
Pei Teh's 3rd Army, which is re-
tiring south on Kanchow.

It seems that there are two
reasons for the arrival of these
hordes of troops. First, it is said
that Feng Yu Hsiang's men are
about to occupy the Wuhan cities
and that he has ordered the Com-
munist troops to move elsewhere.
Secondly it is known that Chiang
Kai Shek has met with severe re-
verses in his Shantung campaign,
and it is thought that an oppor-
tunity may occur to stab him in the
back by launching an attack on
Nanking while all his forces are
engaged in the north.

The Curse of the Soldiers.

Some instances of the sort of
thing that happens in the Chinese
streets may be of interest. One day
an officer walked into the shop of
an agent for kerosene, planked
down a \$10 note on the counter and
demanded change in silver. This
particular agency had been closed
to business for four months and the
officer was told that there was no
silver in the shop. He was not
satisfied with this and ordered the
agent to get silver from the counter
and stated he proposed to stay there
until he got his change. A crowd
soon gathered at the door. It was
pointed out to the officer that the
proper place to go and change a
note was at a money shop. After
two hours the officer retired as the
popular feeling of the crowd was
so evidently against him. It may
be noted that all money shops are
shut for this very reason.

Nearly all shops have been carry-
ing on business behind shutters and
half closed doors. If a soldier
comes in and wants to buy some-
thing he is told there is no stock,
but if a known customer comes in
and produces silver, he is led to the
back of the shop and can buy what
he requires at a high price. There
are many spies and informers who
are making a practice of watching
shops and if they can prove that
the shop has refused payment in
paper notes, they blackmail the
owner, because the penalty for such
a refusal is a heavy fine and even
death. Several shop owners have
been shot.

Theft and Paper Money.

The other day a soldier met an
old man on the street carrying a
piece of pig's liver. Pork had been
very scarce and the soldier asked
where the meat had come from.
The old man explained he was ill
and had with great difficulty man-
aged to secure a piece of tender
meat such as he could digest. The
soldier insisted on being led to the
shop but, when he found it was far
away, he asked the old man how
much the meat had cost. He was
told 1,200 cash, whereupon he pro-
duced a paper dollar and told the
man he would buy the meat from
him for 1,200 cash, but in addition
he required 1,800 cash change (the
rate for a silver dollar being 2,800
cash). The old man told the soldier
he had no change and in the end
the soldier simply stole the meat.

It is a common habit with sol-
diers, if they see anyone carrying
a purchase on the street, to ask
where the purchase was made and
to insist on being led to the shop,
where the argument that there is
no stock cannot then be advanced.
The soldier then buys what he
wants with paper notes, paying the
lower silver price which he will
first have ascertained from the
purchaser who led him to the shop.

Hankow Government Loathed.

Under such conditions trade is
impossible. It would be difficult
to find words to describe the loath-
ing with which the Hankow Gov-
ernment and all its works is regard-
ed in Kiukiang. The daily prayer is
for the early arrival of the troops
of Chiang Kai Shek, but little do
the poor people realize that they
would only be moving from the
frying pan into the fire.

The Concession To-day.

Mr. Percy Chen, Chief Inspector
of Special Districts, has paid
Kiukiang a visit. The Chinese
officially took over the administra-
tion of the ex-Concession on March
16th, but up to date there has been
no pretence or attempt to keep
any sort of control or order.

Mr. Chen came to put all this
right. He arrived with a nice
little printed book of rules and
by-laws for the new Kiukiang
Special Administrative District.
As feared, it transpired that Kiuk-
iang was to be looked on as a nice
place in which to provide several
comfortable jobs for friends and

relations of the Hankow Govern-
ment, jobs to be paid for, of course,
by the foreigner. There are no
Chinese residing in the ex-Conces-
sion.
Under the late British Municipal
Council one foreigner supervised
the police and acted as secretary,
and he had one Chinese clerk to act
as interpreter. With the new Chi-
nese administration there will be
no need for an interpreter. The
late Council owned considerable
property, land and buildings, but
the new administration owns no
property. The old Council also in-
terested itself in a variety of mat-
ters affecting the interests of for-
eigners, such as health, etc., mat-
ters on which the new Chinese ad-
ministration will not be required to
interest itself. And even so there
was scarcely a half day's
work for the foreign employee of
the late Council.

Bureaucracy at its Best.

With much less work to do, the
proposed new Bureau is to consist
of:
A director at \$250 per month, a
post to be held concurrently by the
C.F.A., obviously a mere sinecure.
A secretary at \$340 per month.
A Chief of Police at \$60 per
month.

Three clerks at \$180 per month.
Of all this paraphernalia, the
only one considered necessary by
the lot-holders is the secretary, and
as there is no question of the lot-
holders paying for the services of
people they do not require, no
agreement could be reached with
Mr. Percy Chen and he has now
returned to Hankow to consult
papa.

It is understood that certain
other fundamental questions affect-
ing the future status of the ex-
Concession were discussed at the
same time but it has not been
divulged whether agreement was
reached on the matters discussed or
not. It is known that the lot-
holders, before paying any con-
tributions to the new administra-
tion, will insist on the Police
Force being brought up to a state
of efficiency and will insist on the
ordinary agencies of civilized life
to which they have grown accus-
tomed being restored.

A Disappointment at Kuling.

It is understood that Mr. Percy
Chen also went up to Kuling to re-
port on the safety of that summer
resort. On his return he stated
that Kuling was quite safe, but was
unable to explain why he and his
companions had found it necessary
to carry large revolvers about while
on the mountain.

While in Kuling Mr. Chen in-
spected the Estate and expressed
his intention of taking it over on
behalf of the Hankow Government.
But when he found how little
money there was in the place it is
understood that he changed his
mind and so the Estate has not
been taken over yet. Chinese
opinion at Kuling is set dead
against the Estate being handed
over to the Chinese officials, as all
Chinese in Kuling depend very
largely on foreign custom for their
living, and the Chinese fear any
step which may adversely affect
foreign custom.

Horrible Bandit Cruelties.

There are no signs of improve-
ment in conditions in the interior
of the province. In the following
extract from the Nanchang news-
paper, the *Yue Min Jih Pao*, of
June 30th will give some idea of
the sort of thing that is going on.

"There are about 700 to 800
bandits operating along the place
Yaokai. They have more than
200 rifles and 100 shot guns.
Their only business is to capture
people and hold them for ransom
—\$1,000 ransom for a rich person
and several hundred dollars for
a poor one. If the ransom is
not paid they kill the captive by
cutting down the flesh from his
back to be made into oil to light
lamps, or by packing him with
cotton to be burnt to death.
They kill a child by pushing him
in a grass cloth bag and dashing
it against a stone. They have
already captured over 100 people,
men, women, boys and girls, who
have not yet been released from
their captivity. The head of the
bandits is named Teng Keh
Tung. At present more than
12,000 people have fled to Kien-
ming from the west country. As
a result the rooms in the idol's
temples or ancestral halls in this
city (the place referred to is
Kiukiang) are fully occupied.
At 8 or 9 o'clock every night the
bandits will come out to places
over ten li outside the city for
the purpose of capturing people."

Six Chinese students who in 1921
were sent by the Navy Department
to specialize in submarines in
America have left San Francisco
for China. Following their gradu-
ation from school they served two
years in the United States Navy.

A STUPID WEAPON.

THE ANTI-JAPANESE
BOYCOTT.

CHINESE LACK OF A
STATISTICAL
SENSE.

There seems to be a misunder-
standing throughout the world with
regard to Japan's economic posi-
tion in China, says the *Far Eastern
Review*. The general assumption is
that Japan is entirely dependent
upon China for raw materials and
food supplies, and that should
Japanese products be boycotted in
the China market, Japanese in-
dustry will be destroyed. This
assumption arises from the fact
that Japan has, to a very large
extent, concentrated on the China
market, and that the Chinese have
found it to their advantage to pur-
chase their commodities from
Japan. The boycott of Japanese
goods in 1919 and 1920 very seri-
ously affected Japan's economic po-
sition and since that time Japanese
commercial houses have sought for
new markets, which can consume
their products and which can sup-
ply them with such raw materials
as their industries require. At the
present moment, therefore, when
there is a new anti-Japanese move-
ment in South China, the Japanese
firms do not seem to be at all
worried by the prospect, and
freely state that they are prepared
to meet any conditions which may
arise.

The assumption that the balance
of trade between China and Japan
is in favour of China is not quite
correct, as although there is a small
favourable balance between the two
countries, when Japan's dependen-
cies, Korea and Formosa are in-
cluded in the figures, the balance is
equalized. The principle articles
which Japan sells to China are
cotton yarns and cotton fabrics. These
commodities are international car-
go which can be sold anywhere in
the world if the price for the
Japanese commodity is competitive
with similar commodities produced
elsewhere. As a matter of fact,
Japan has been developing a huge
market in this commodity in the
South Sea countries and in Africa
and Japanese mercantile firms be-
lieve that they can divert any
goods which cannot be consumed
in China to these other countries.
China only consumes approximately
50 per cent. of Japan's entire
trade in these commodities. Japan
also sells to China large quantities
of sugar, but Japan raises no sugar
and purchases the commodity in
Java to sell to China. There
would be no visible economic loss
to Japan should she have to forego
this trade.

There is nothing which Japan
buys from China which could not
be purchased elsewhere. The largest
commodity exported from China to
Japan is raw cotton of the short
staple type, which is used for bed-
ding in Japan and most of which
is purchased in North China and
shipped from Tientsin. This par-
ticular commodity can be purchas-
ed elsewhere, and for the require-
ments of Japan, there is little
difference between the long staple
and the short staple cotton. The
advantage of purchasing in China
is the shorter haul, reducing the
freight charges, but should
economic conditions in China make
it difficult for the Japanese to
obtain their supplies here, they
will find it cheaper to purchase
elsewhere.

Beans and bean products, which
are the next highest item purchas-
ed in China by Japan come entire-
ly from Manchuria, in which Japan
has control of a railway zone and
the largest port, Dairen, and
therefore, this commodity presents
no problem.
Japan only purchases three per
cent. of the iron ore consumed in
that country in China. Although
Japan made arrangements for ob-
taining iron ore in China, by
modernizing the Hanyping at a
tremendous cost, Japan has recov-
ered no iron ore from the Hanyping
for more than two years, and this
has not at all affected the
Japanese iron and steel industry,
which has been able to obtain ores
in India and Singapore.

It is interesting to note that in
all discussions with regard to the
boycott, the anti-Japanese com-
mittee have provided that there
shall be no boycott of Japanese
coal and paper because, although
China has enormous coal fields, she
is entirely dependent upon Japan
for these two commodities, coal
and paper. The nearest competi-
tive coal fields are in Australia,
the haul from which would make
the coal expensive, although not as
expensive as English and American
coal. There is a possibility that
should all Japanese commodities
except coal be boycotted, the Japan-
ese will decline to sell coal to China
and will adopt the view that if the
Chinese decline to do business with
Japan in goods which Japan sells
to sell in China, then the Japanese
will refuse to sell to China goods
which they can sell elsewhere, but
which the Chinese find it difficult
to purchase elsewhere.

(Continued on next column.)

KAIPING HOUSEHOLD COAL

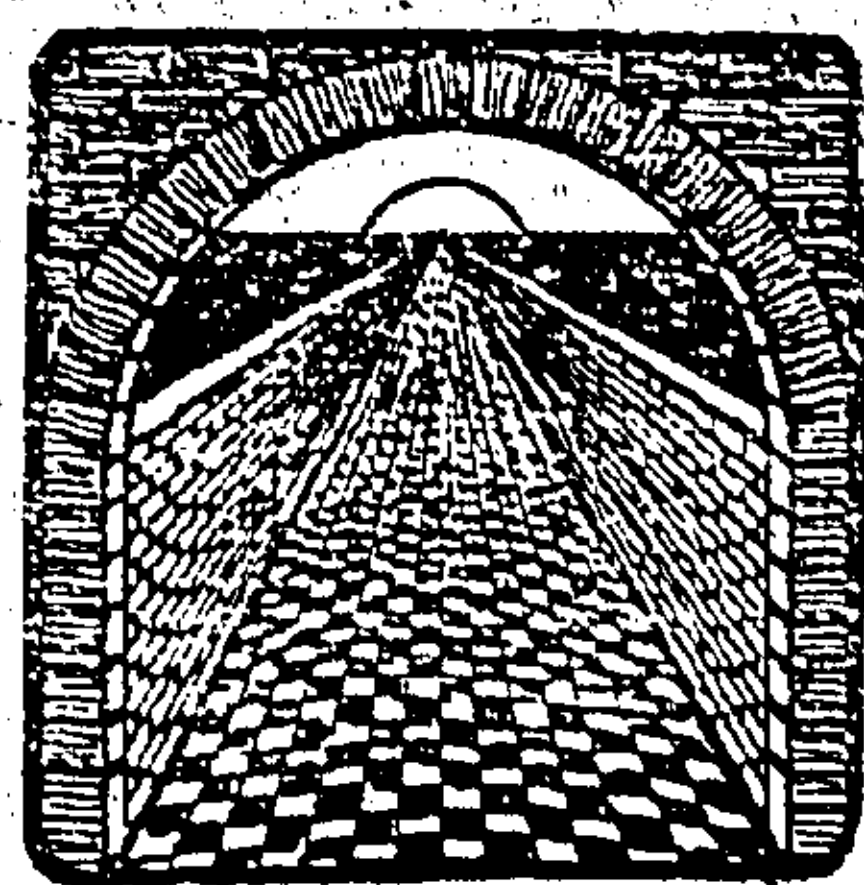
Note Reduction in Prices.

In Lots of not less than 1-ton—

Delivered to Peak District (above Bowen Road), \$24.00 per ton.

Delivered to Bowen Road and Lower Levels, \$22.00 per ton.

Delivered to Kowloon, \$20.00 per ton.



For Price Apply to

THE KAILAN MINING ADMINISTRATION
DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents, Hong Kong.

LOCAL IMPORTS.

**FORTNIGHTLY PRICE CUR-
RENT AND MARKET
REPORT.**

**BY HONG KONG GENERAL
CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.**

The fortnightly price current and
market report of the Hong Kong
General Chamber of Commerce,
dealing with imports, states:—

**COTTON PICKS GOODS AND FANCY
GOODS.**—Market quiet, nothing
doing. Cotton has again advanced
sharply and the latest quotations
are those of the 27th inst.:—Eg.
Sakel, 19.60d. and Mid. Amer.
"Spot," 10.13d.

COTTON YARN.—The demand has
continued good and a fair amount
of business in spot and forward has
been put through. Prices show an
advance of \$4 to \$6 per bale, owing
to the high prices ruling in the
manufacturing centres. Quotations
are purely nominal:—No. 10s.
\$155/175; No. 12s. \$160/175; No.
16s. \$175/190; No. 20s. \$185/190.
Arrivals: *Nil*. Shipments: *Nil*.
Sales: 1,000 bales. Unsold stocks:
6,000 bales. Bargains: 13,000 bales.

WOOLLENS.—Market very quiet
and few business practically *nil*.
Some enquiry for Camlets and light
weight Serges but in the main offers
are very low.

RAW COTTONS.—No business to
report.

METALS.—Small business is re-
ported in M.S. Bars at \$3.84. Gal-
vanized wire has been done at \$11
to \$11.35 forward delivery. There
is little enquiry for most lines ex-
cept at prices much below London
quotations.

FLOUR MARKET REPORT.—Stocks:
American, 350,000 bags; Canadian,
130,000 bags; Australian, 40,000;
total, 520,000. Market: Weak, small
sales only. Quotations: American
Straight, \$4.35 per sack; American
Straight, \$3.20-3.40 per sack;
American Cut off, \$3.25-3.45 per
sack; Australian, No. 1, \$3.45-3.50
per sack; Canadian Cut off, \$3.15-
3.20 per sack; Canadian Straight,
\$3.15-3.17 per sack; Canadian Mix-
ture, \$3.05 per sack; Canadian 2nd
Clear, \$3 per sack.

WINDOW GLASS.—Market steady.

SUGAR.—Market steady.

SALTPEATRE.—Stocks: 16,000 bags.
Quiet market with downward mar-
ket tendency.

for these two commodities, coal
and paper. The nearest competi-
tive coal fields are in Australia,
the haul from which would make
the coal expensive, although not as
expensive as English and American
coal. There is a possibility that
should all Japanese commodities
except coal be boycotted, the Japan-
ese will decline to sell coal to China
and will adopt the view that if the
Chinese decline to do business with
Japan in goods which Japan sells
to sell in China, then the Japanese
will refuse to sell to China goods
which they can sell elsewhere, but
which the Chinese find it difficult
to purchase elsewhere.

The Chinese suffer from a lack
of a statistical sense. They have
the curious idea that the China
market is an absolute necessity to
commercial nations and that un-
less those nations buy and sell in
China they will go under economi-
cally. As a matter of fact, when
the Hankow Government wiped
out all foreign trade by its Com-
munist measures, the firms which
suffered in Hankow continued to
do business elsewhere in the world,
and rather than the foreign firms
suffering until they begged the for-
eign firms to return to their city
and to give employment to the
thousands of Chinese who had been
miliated by Chinese and Russian
Communists. The anti-Japanese
boycott in South China is ending
in failure but it does not matter
so much whether this particular
boycott ends in failure, if the
Chinese themselves do not realize
that the economic boycott is a
stupid weapon in the modern
economic world, when great firms
with huge capital can swing their
products from one part of the
world to another on trade condi-
tions warrant.

**HONG KONG POLICE
RESERVE.**

[ORDERS BY THE HON. MR. E. D. C.
WOLFE, CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT
OF POLICE.]

CHINESE COMPANY.

Parades.

All ranks of the Chinese Company
including recruits will parade at
Central Police Station for Squad
Drill and Rifle Exercises under
Sergeant R. J. Hunt at 5.30 p.m.
sharp on the following dates:—
Thursday, August 4th.
Tuesday, August 8th.

Dress on both days—Muster. Mem-
bers of "A" Squad will shortly be
examined with a view to being
passed out as efficient in Part I.

SPECIAL SEARCHING DUTY.

Any member who has not re-
ceived his Duty Warning for August
will enquire at once of Sub-Ins-
pector Chow U. Ting. Men, on this
duty will wear White Uniform with
Cap, Belt, and Truncheon. Cap
must be fitted with White Cover; if
wet weather, Black Waterproof
Cover. Those not in possession of
a Black Waterproof Cover will draw
same from Equipment Officer forth-
with.

INDIAN COMPANY.

The following notification in the
Hong Kong Government Gazette
is repeated for the information of
all ranks:—

The *Hong Kong Government
Gazette* of July 29th, 1927, No. 443,
His Excellency the Governor has
been pleased to make the follow-
ing appointments under Section 5
(1) of the Hong Kong Police Re-
serve Ordinance, 1914: Ordinance
No. 87 of 1914.

To be Honorary Commissioner of
Police (Reserve)—Baksh Singh,
To be Assistant Superintendent
of Police (Reserve) and be com-
mand of the Indian Company, Hong
Kong Police Reserve—Sirdar Khan,
July 25th, 1927.

Strength.

The following have enrolled as
Constables in the Indian Company,
Hong Kong Police Reserve:—
R.203 M. Abdullah, R.204 Abdul
Aziz, R.204 Abdul Karim, R.205
Abdul Latif, R.206 Ahmed Khan I.,
R.207 Ahmer Khan II., R.208 Ajit
Singh, R.209 Amar Dass, R.210 Atta
Mohammad, R.211 Awtar Singh, R.212
Badan Singh, R.213 Bhagat Singh,
R.214 Chanan Singh, R.215 Fazal
Mohammad, R.216 Fair Mohammad,
R.217 Feroz Ali, R.218 Ghulam
Mohammad, R.219 Eghlam Mohay ud
Din, R.220 R. P. Guleria, R.221 R. P.
Guleria, R.222 Hardit Singh, R.223
Hassan Khan, R.224 Jehannand,
R.225 Kadar, R.226 Khawas Khan,
R.227 Khushi Mohammad, R.228 Lal
Khan, R.229 Maya Dass, R.230 H.
N. Mehal, R.231 W. M. Mehal, R.232
Miro Khan, R.233 Mit Singh, R.234
Mohammad Hassan, R.235 Mohammad
Ramzan, R.236 Motomull, R.237
Noor Ahmad, R.238 Noor Mohammad,
R.239 Sheikh Karim Baksh, R.240
K. Soham Singh, R.241 Sultan
Ahmed, R.242 Taji Mohammad Khan,
R.243 Ujagar Singh, R.244 Zaveri,
R.245 Gopal Chand, R.246 V. T.
Thad.

Appointments.

The following appointments have
been made in the Indian Company
with effect from the 29th July,
1927:—

Constable R.236 Khawas Khan to
be Sub-Inspector.
Constable R.212 Badan Singh to
be Crown Sergeant.
Constable R.217 Feroz Ali to be
Lance-Sergeant.

Parades.

All ranks of the Indian Company
will parade at Central Police
Station for Squad Drill under
Sergeant R. J. Hunt at 5.30 p.m.
sharp on the following dates:—
Friday, August 5th.
Monday, August 8th.

(Sd.) G. B. HARTDORP,
D.S.P. (R.),
Adjutant.
Hong Kong, August 2nd, 1927.

GEN. LI TSAI HSIN UNPOPULAR.

MOONLIGHT PARTIES IN SLIPPER-BOATS FORBIDDEN.

BANDITS BECOMING "ANTI-RED."

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

Opponents of General Li Tsai Hsin, the senior military officer in Kwangtung, seem to be bent on his removal by the primitive method of assassination. The out and out Reds are supposed to have made other attempts than the one reported in our issue of yesterday and their efforts are not altogether repugnant to a good many who take no interests in politics but associate the General with the present heavy handed and high taxing régime.

"One practical result of the efforts of the extremists is a campaign against the slipper boats. It was from one of these that the infernal machine was launched against the steamboat in which the General was, on Saturday night, returning homeward. These boats are not dissimilar to the ordinary sampan but are more elaborate both in decoration and fitting. Parties hire them for the evening and sometimes the night is spent aboard them.

They have certainly been used as meeting places for political conspirators, and for other by no means innocent purposes, but for the majority of Cantonese they afforded a simple and enjoyable evenings pleasure. Now their nocturnal voyages have been forbidden, and yet another of Canton's pleasures has been sacrificed on the altar of an up to date and democratic government.

At the inauguration of the new Administrative Council which took place in Canton last Monday afternoon, only a minority of the members was present, and only two new officials, Commissioner Lee Wen Fan, who takes over the Bureau of Civil Affairs and Commissioner Chang Nan Hsin who is head of the Public Lands Department, formally assumed their posts. The members of the Li Tsai Hsin group, therefore, remain dominant in the new Administration. Many of the old officials are holding on pending the appointment of successors acceptable to the ruling militarists in Canton.

The Mechanics Union in Canton are "anti-Reds," and the professional labour leaders of this organisation are employing pickets and secret service men to arrest all members favouring the Hankow régime.

Bandits and pirates on the West River waters, are quite willing to wear any political colour if it is likely to secure them immunity from attack. They are now keenly "anti-Red." Several bands of outlaws in Hokshan, when approached by persons representing themselves as agents of Mr. Sun Fo were not at all responsive to invitations to enlist in the service of the Communists.

General Chiang Kai Shek is by no means forgetful of Canton. He has taken care to secure the control of the Kwangtung Arsenal, the second largest in the country, by appointing one of his most loyal followers, Mr. Chau Chik Yu, to be director-general of the works.

FINANCE COMMISSIONER GOES TO CANTON.

Mr. Koo Ying Fan, Nationalist Finance Minister, who is also Commissioner of Finance of Kwangtung arrived from Shanghai by the President Pierce on his way to Canton. Mr. Koo was accompanied by his family, Mr. Ma Sheung, Mr. Faleone, formerly bodyguard chief to the late Dr. Sun, and a number of Nationalist officers.

After the President boat had berthed Mr. Koo disembarked, and went on board the s.s. Tung On for Canton.

He is understood to be going back to Canton on a number of important missions.

"A GENTLEMAN OF THE RIVER."

CHINESE GUNBOAT SMASHES INTO SAMPAN AND JUNK.

STEAMERS STRAIGHT ON.

At about 11.55 on Tuesday morning last week a Chinese gunboat was proceeding up the Whangpoo at a fairly fast speed. When she was opposite the Customs jetty she found that her course was somewhat obstructed by a heavily laden junk and a sampan, both going downstream. The gunboat made no signal of any kind with her siren and made not the slightest attempt to avoid the junk or the sampan. She struck the junk a glancing blow with her bows, and the sampan, even more unfortunate, got the full benefit of the gunboat's stem.

It seems that such little matters as that, however, are not to be allowed to interfere with the movements of the Chinese Navy, for the gunboat did not slacken speed in the least and made no attempt to ascertain whether the crew of the junk, which was in a sinking condition, needed assistance. When last seen, the gunboat was still steaming full speed towards the arsenal, with the unfortunate sampan impaled on her bows.

British Navy to the Rescue.

The accident was witnessed from the Customs jetty and from H.M.S. "Prothier," and within a few moments a pinnace from the warship and two launches of the Customs were on the scene of the accident, rendering what aid was possible. It appeared that none of the crew of the junk were thrown into the water, though what happened to the hapless occupant or occupants of the sampan is not clear. The junk had been dismasted and was rapidly sinking, and eventually was taken in tow by a Customs launch and beached on the Pootung side of the river.

STEAMBOAT SETTLEMENT?

REPORTED SUCCESS OF UNOFFICIAL NEGOTIATIONS.

It is understood from a reliable source that the unofficial negotiations, that have been proceeding in Canton over "tea" between the compradors of the British steamboats and the Seamen's Union officials, in connection with the boycott of the British steamers over the Lungshan affair, have proved successful. An amicable agreement approved by all sides, has, we believe, been arrived at and within a day or two at the most an official announcement is expected to be made to this effect.

Until then one cannot expect to see any increase in the number of passengers beyond the usual three or six. Steamers arriving on Monday and yesterday brought the insignificant numbers that have prevailed for the past few weeks, and even when the settlement is officially notified there can hardly be a sudden jump back to pre-boycott figures, but a noticeable change is expected within a few days.

Leaving here early yesterday morning, the *Taiwan* had no spare first-class accommodation, owing to the Bank Holiday. Most of the passengers were Europeans, but there were many Chinese travelling second-class, it is learned, and several first-class. On her return journey she had 20 European and six Chinese passengers.

ALLEGED STEALING BY FINDING.

A hawker and his wife were charged at the Central Magistracy yesterday with stealing by finding a ring worth \$200.

It was stated that the woman was caught by a detective in the act of pawing the ring. The case was adjourned.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE "GEM OF THE EAST" IN ENGLAND.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

Sir,—Recently I read a very glowing account of the beauties of Hong Kong in the *Daily Press*. Being a newcomer to the Colony, I can only give my impressions of the beauties for the period I have been here. Various people I meet tell me that this is the Summer time of the Colony, while others say that the warm weather is still to come. I am content to "wait and see." Some of the walks here are very pretty, but there is no doubt at all, that it depends very greatly whether you are viewing the scenery with the aid of "shank's pony," or from the comfortable seat of a motor-car. The foliage and mountains are splendid, and the sunset effects are grand. Up to the present, however, this so-called "Gem of the East," has not impressed me as much as I thought it would before I left that Pearl of the World—England. Hampshire is the County I have spent the greater part of my life in, and when I look back and remember the beauties of the country there, I must confess it attracts me far more than the scenery here.

Take for instance a stroll through the lanes of the Meon Valley in Spring time. On either side of the roads are primroses showing their yellow buds, along with the snow-drops just inside the hedges the cypripis are blue with the bluebells and daffodils with the ferns springing up to keep them company. The place is alive with birds of every description, the thrush perched on the very top of the highest tree, adding his song to the beauty of the scene. The smell of the earth, awakening out of the grip of Winter is a sweet, wholesome smell (we get some out here) and the ploughman turning up the rich brown soil, all help to make a picture, worth any one's while to see.

What can match a field of young wheat with its beautiful sheen of green, swaying and rippling to the breeze, with the sunshine overhead. Then later on when the Summer is in its glory, there is no greater pleasure than walking along these roads after a shower of rain. The air seems to be full of life and beauty, the dog roses with the rain drops shining like diamonds and a refreshing scent from the warm earth. This is what you get by walking, but with a four seater, the range is so much greater. Over hill and into the valleys through scenery that puts to shame the much vaunted charm of Venice, and Italy, where the favoured few go when London is so hot.

It has been said that Hampshire is one of the prettiest counties in England, but I had better be careful, for in this Colony there are gathered together men from various Counties, North, South, East and West, and I am sure some of the Devonshire Moors, and the Cornishman will come in with his wonderful sea view. This, although Hong Kong at night time looks very pretty with its multitude of electric lights, it hides a lot of squalor and filth at the back of it, which in time no doubt will be remedied. But in my opinion the "Gem of the East" does not compare with the "Pearl of the World"—England.—Yours, etc., A.H.

RECEIPTS TO BE STAMPED.

TWO OFFENDERS FINED.

For issuing receipts without affixing a stamp three shopkeepers were brought before Mr. R. E. Lindell at the Central Magistracy yesterday.

One of the summonses was dismissed as his Worship held that the slip issued was for the purpose of the book-keeper, and could not be considered as a receipt.

In the other two cases the receipts bore the Chinese character "Seu" which was equivalent to "payment received." Mr. Lindell said the offence was a technical one and imposed a fine of \$1.

The defendants were warned that in future they must not issue counter slips with the character "Seu" on them or they would be liable to prosecution if the slips were not stamped.

ECHO OF WORLD THEATRE BANKRUPTCY.

A QUESTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

SHARE TRANSFER THAT WAS NOT COMPLETED.

A partnership issue came up for decision, at the Supreme Court yesterday morning before the Acting Chief Justice (Mr. Justice J. R. Wood).

The point in question was whether Lai Hoi San and Lai Man Wai were partners in the World Theatre, in bankruptcy, before it was taken over by the Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd.

In giving judgment his Lordship decided that they were partners, and further commented that the effect of his judgment was that both men were bankrupt and their property was rendered liable.

The Hong Kong Amusements, Ltd., were plaintiffs, and Mr. F. C. Jenkin appeared for them, being instructed by Mr. E. S. C. Brooks, Mr. E. L. Agassiz, Official Receiver, was also present in Court.

Outlining the case for the plaintiffs, Mr. Jenkin said the issue was ordered to be tried on February 5th last year to decide whether or not the men were partners. The plaintiffs were creditors in the bankruptcy of the theatre for \$17,000, of which \$8,000 was for films supplied, and \$11,000 was under an assignment on the Hong Kong Government for rent due by the theatre to the Government.

In March, 1921, Mr. Jenkin said, four brokers, including the two defendants had the idea of acquiring from the Crown a certain piece of property on which to erect a cinema, and they obtained a lease of Inland Lot 2333 and proceeded to build the World Theatre.

The proprietors who were carrying on the business constituted a firm of which the first defendant, Lai Hoi San, was the principal partner and the only active one. He contributed, on their evidence, four-fifths of the total capital, which was \$80,000. The partnership appointed Mr. Wong Tai Tso, the principal witness in the matter, to act for them in their English business, of which there was a considerable amount. He was also related to the second defendant, Lai Man Wai, by marriage.

Mr. Jenkin said that the building was completed in July, 1921, and shortly afterwards a mortgage was executed in favour of the Bank of East Asia for \$20,000. That was attended to by Lai Hoi San, who was really the master mind in the business.

Share Transfer Not Completed.

The second defendant was a dormant partner, and in July, 1925, shortly after the strike had broken out and the financial position of the theatre was critical, he made an attempt to transfer his share of \$1,000 to a lady named Mrs. Yeung. The papers were handed to Wong Tai Tso, who, however, did not put through the transaction. He took them to Mr. H. K. Woo, for reasons which were not material. They were photographed, and the originals were returned to the second defendant, since when they had not been seen. He was not in the Colony, but he had filed an affidavit in the matter at Shanghai about a year ago. The photographs in that respect were the only evidence they could produce.

Evidence Called.

Wong Tai Tso, in the witness-box, said he was an architect's apprentice, Lai Hoi San engaged men employed in the business and fixed their salaries. When the strike of 1925 broke out the partners were being pressed by creditors, and a petition in bankruptcy was filed on August 22nd, 1925. Negotiations were entered into with Mr. Lo Kau, a director of the Hong Kong Amusements, Limited, but nothing materialised. On March 10th, 1926, acting on the instructions of Lai Hoi San, witness wrote a letter to the manager of the Pathe Orient, one paragraph of which read, "Our proprietor, Mr. Lai Hoi San, has agreed to sign and will give firm's chop to guarantee the above payment, and by doing so we hope you will be satisfied."

Witness agreed that the letter here the signature of Lai Hoi San against the word "Guarantor."

After looking at the photographs, witness said that one was a receipt in favour of Lai Man Wai for \$1,000, his share-money, and that the other was a document of transfer of that share to Mrs. Yeung Yuk Lum. They bore the dates July 28th, 1925.

In reply to Mr. Jenkin, witness said he had no knowledge of that transfer having been put through. After Wong Tai Tso, at present employed in the Chinese advertising department of Hong Kong Amusements, and formerly employed at the World Theatre, had given evidence, as to Lai Hoi San's activities, and the photographer had spoken as to the taking of the photographs, his Lordship said he considered the matter had been sufficiently proved, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs on the issue, with costs from estate.

SHANGHAI RATES DISPUTE.

NUMBERS OF CHINESE PAYING.

REPRESENTATIVES SEEK A SETTLEMENT.

SHANGHAI, July 28th.

Referring further to the Shanghai Municipal Council's determined and not unsuccessful efforts to carry out the will of the ratepayers of the International Settlement, it would appear that the Revenue Department's rate collectors are meeting with a fair amount of success.

Yesterday, large numbers of Chinese met their obligations and paid their taxes. At any rate, Mr. S. Fessenden, Chairman of the Shanghai Municipal Council, is hourly in conference with representatives of various Chinese bodies seeking the solution of a problem which really only exists in the brains of those who have sown the seed of discontent in the minds of law-abiding Chinese ratepayers. The latter actually are under no illusion. They know that taxes must be paid. The question, which at the moment is confronting the Chinese merchant is: How can I pay my taxes, which incidentally gives me the right to trade in the Settlement and at the same time preserve my "face" with the numerous Chinese organizations which are pestering me to default? The answer, which an appreciable number of merchants have given is: I must continue to trade and to enable me to do this, I must meet the just obligations imposed upon me by those who give me the right to trade in the International Settlement. Accordingly, they have paid their taxes and continue their way unhampered.

Deputations Readily Received.

The Chairman of the Council is not averse from receiving deputations and continues to do so, but the Council is, of course, adamant and will continue to utilize the powers conferred upon it.

Three local Chinese lawyers, advisors of the Chinese Ratepayers' Association, called upon Mr. Quo Tai Chi, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs on Thursday and were informed by him that the Chinese authorities have already reached a decision with regard to the action they will take in connection with the rates increase, but he further said that he was not ready at the present time to make public this decision.

In turn the advisors spoke to the Commissioner, not only on the rates, but the alleged S.M.C. violations of the rights of the Provisional Council. They impressed upon him that immediate action was imperative or, in the alternative, there would be no hope for the restoration of the Council to the Chinese.

The Kuo Wen News Agency yesterday reported that the rates question was somewhat milder and that arbitration had been in progress between representatives of the Municipal Council and the Chinese since 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon, when Mr. Stirling Fessenden, Chairman of the Municipal Council, had presided at a meeting between the Chinese and foreigners and intimated that the S.M.C. had adequate measures of settling the controversy.

At the meeting held yesterday, the news agency reported, the question was to have been brought up of the closing down of shops in the Settlement and measures adopted for their re-opening.—*North China Daily News*.

TEN IN A CAR.

DRIVER'S ALIBI DISBELIEVED.

The driver of a public motor car was summoned yesterday for overloading his car.

An Indian constable said he was on duty in Pokfulam Road on July 24th, when he saw the defendant's car approaching from the direction of Aberdeen. It was heavily laden. The witness stopped the car and counted 10 persons on board, including the driver. The defendant pleaded that there must have been some mistake in identity as he finished work at 2 a.m. on the day in question. If the constable had in fact stopped him, why did he not take his (defendant's) licence number?

The constable said he was positive of the defendant's identity as he had a good look at his face. Defendant was fined \$10.

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THE CASE-BOOK OF SHERLOCK HOLMES. By A. Conan Doyle ... \$3.75	THE MAN THEY COULDN'T ARREST. By "SEA-MARK" ... \$3.75
ELMER GANTLEY. By Sinclair Lewis ... \$3.75	THE FLOWER GIRL. By Denis Mackail ... \$3.75
YOUNG MEN IN LOVE. By Michael Arlen ... \$3.75	THE RECOLLECTIONS OF BODEIRO FYFE. By John O'Brien ... \$3.75
THE WOMAN WHO STOLE EVERYTHING—AND OTHER STORIES. By Arnold Bennett ... \$3.75	LOTUS OF THE DUSE. By Dorothy Graham ... \$3.75
THE CARE OF BEVAN YORKE. By W. B. Maxwell ... \$3.75	A FINKUN AND A PEIGIAN. By The Peigian ... \$3.75
MEZZANINE. By E. F. Benson ... \$3.75	BLIND BORN. By ... \$3.75
JUDGE COLT. By Wm. M. Ramsay ... \$3.75	KONG. By Harold Kingsley ... \$3.75
THE SILVER SPOON. By John Galsworthy ... \$3.75	QARAVAN. By John Galsworthy ... \$5.65
THE FORSYTH SAGA. By John Galsworthy ... \$5.65	THE MOCKING OVEY. By A. G. Hall ... \$3.75

The Bookshop, KELLY & WALSH, LTD. Chater Road

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GOVERNMENT BILLS, ETC.

TENDERS for SPECIE and MEXICAN DOLLARS current in this Colony, for Telegraphic Transfer, on the Local Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury Office, up to and for the sum of £20,000, will be received by the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, until 11 o'clock A.M. on the 3rd AUGUST, 1927.

The Tenders to state the Total Amount (in Pounds Sterling), No Telegraphic Transfer will be made for less than £100.

The Tenders to be in Duplicate, and in Sealed Covers, addressed to the TREASURY CHEST OFFICER, COMMAND PAY OFFICE, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR GOVERNMENT BILLS, Etc."

The right to accept or reject any or all of the Tenders is reserved.

Copies of Forms of Tender can be had on application.

"Persons tendering for (Bills) are hereby notified that, having regard to the provisions of the Act 23 George III, Cap. 45 and 41, George III, Cap. 62, the acceptance of any such Tender is subject to the express condition that no Member of the British House of Commons shall be admitted to any share or part in or to any benefit to arise from the Contract thereby made for the allotment of such (Bills)."

"The provisions in question do not apply to Contracts entered into by any incorporated Company in its corporate capacity, and made for the general benefit of the Company."

H. G. RILEY, Lieut. Colonel, Treasurer, Chamber of Commerce, His Majesty's Treasury Office, R.A.P.C. Hong Kong, 2nd August, 1927. [5180]

ROYAL HONG KONG GOLF CLUB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the MEMBERS of the above Club will be held at the Club House, Hong Kong, on TUESDAY, 8th AUGUST, at 5.30 p.m. for the purpose of considering and if thought fit passing the Subjoined Resolution as an Ordinary Resolution.

"That this Meeting authorizes the Committee to charge, in future, to Ladies who are permitted to use the Golf Courses or Club Houses a subscription not exceeding \$2.00 a month, and to make all necessary alterations to the Rules for this purpose."

By Order,
E. D. MATTHEWS,
Secretary, R.H.K.G.C.
1st August, 1927. [5168]

MONDAY, AUGUST 8th
AT 9.30 P.M.

LEO PODOLSKY

Famous Pianist.

and

VERA MIROVA

Premiere Danseuse

ONE CONCERT ONLY

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PRICES: \$3, \$2 & \$1

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CHARLES CHAMIER presents

THE NEW OUR CABARET

In A Series of Intimate Reviews.

TEN LONDON ARTISTES

Sat. and Sun., Aug. 6 & 7

"COCKTAILS."

Mon. and Tues., Aug. 8 & 9

"SNAPPY."

Wed. & Thurs., Aug. 10 & 11

"OUR CABARET."

Fri. and Sat., Aug. 12 & 13

"TALLY HO."

BOOKING NOW OPEN AT MOUTRIES AND THE STAR THEATRE.

PRICES: \$3, \$2 AND \$1.

INTIMATIONS.

HONG KONG DAILY PRESS.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

THE BUSINESS OFFICES of the HONG KONG DAILY PRESS have been REMOVED from 1A, CHATER ROAD to

11, ICE HOUSE STREET,
(Corner of BATTERY PATH)
(Opposite NATIONAL CITY BANK of New York).

Telephone: C. 12.
Night: C. 4511.

PRINTING WORKS,
FENCIBLE STREET,
WANCHAI.
Telephone: C. 4511.

CHINA UNDERWRITERS, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that by a Resolution of the General Managers of the Company made on the 9th INSTANT, A Call of \$1.00 Per Share has been made upon the Members of the Company Payable on or before the 15th DAY OF AUGUST, 1927, to the Company's Bankers, THE HONG KONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Dated this 11th day of May, 1927.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.
[5176]

HONG KONG TRAMWAYS, LIMITED.

AN INTERIM DIVIDEND of 60 Cents Per Share has been declared Payable on TUESDAY, 22nd AUGUST Next, on and after which date Dividend Warrants may be obtained upon application at the Registered Office of the Company, Canal Road East, Bowrington, Hong Kong.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the REGISTER OF MEMBERS of the Company will be CLOSED from TUESDAY, 8th AUGUST to MONDAY, 22nd AUGUST, 1927, Both Days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
W. F. SIMMONS,
Secretary.
Hong Kong, 26th July, 1927. [5171]

TO LET

OFFICES

STEPHENS' BUILDING,
67/69, DES VŒUX ROAD
CENTRAL.

AND

PRINCE'S BUILDING,
CHATER ROAD.

APPLY S. J. DAVID & CO.

PRINCE'S BUILDING,
CHATER ROAD. [5165]

THEATRE ROYAL.

T-O-NIGHT

AT 9.15 P.M.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 4th

AT 9.15 P.M.

100TH CONCERT

OF THE WORLD FAMOUS

VIOLINIST

JOSEF

BORISSOFF

ACCOMPANIST: MR. WILLY REIMANN

BOOKING NOW OPEN AT

ANDERSON'S.

PRICES: \$4, \$3 AND \$2.

[5168]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO LET—Half of Furnished HOUSE, Peak, with Garden and Tennis Court. Moderate Rental. Box 266, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5165]

TO LET—No. 1, KELLET HOUSE, The Peak, Four Rooms, Flush System, Separate Kitchen, Servants' Quarters. All Modern Conveniences. Apply: Messrs. DEACONS, Prince's Building. [5165]

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

WE have THIS DAY Authorized Mr. J. MOWBRAY JONES To Sign Our Firm Per Procuration. W. A. HANNIBAL & CO., Hong Kong and Canton. August 1st, 1927. [5179]

NOTICE.

MONIES Up to \$120,000 are Available for Investment on 1st Class Mortgage Security subject to a Trustee Valuation. Apply: Messrs. DEACONS, Prince's Buildings. [5184]

FOR SALE OR TO BE LET UNFURNISHED.

No. 27, PEAK, LOGARD ROAD.

EIGHT ROOMED HOUSE, with Central Heating, Five Bedrooms, Four Bathrooms, Three Drying Rooms, Modern Sanitation, Grass Tennis Court and Garden—Apply: LYNSTED & DAVIS, ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS. [4776]

TO LET.

FIVE ROOMED HOUSE, No. 49, in GRANVILLE ROAD, Kowloon, with Flush System and all Modern Conveniences. Apply to: SPANISH DOMINICAN PROCURATION. [5185]

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OFFICES TO LET on 3rd Floor, 1A, CHATER ROAD. Moderate Rental. Apply—P.O. Box No. 611. [5108]

P. & O. BUILDING—Commodious OFFICES TO LET. For particulars apply to: MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO. [5153]

WANTED—5/6 Roomed HOUSE. Lease. Mid-levels or near PEAK TRAM preferred. Apply: Box No. 5121, c/o Hong Kong Daily Press. [5121]

ROOMS—Hong Kong, Kowloon, single, double, flats furnished or unfurnished. Flat for disposal with furniture. House \$20/30,000 wanted. Also 30,000 Sq. ft. land on Peak. SMALL INVESTORS. Tel. C. 4630

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. Mr. and Mrs. BAHM wish to express their deep thanks for the expressions of sympathy and condolence from their numerous friends, customers and relatives in their recent and bereavement. [5182]

Hong Kong Office: 11, Ice House Street.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, August 3rd, 1927

THE DAYS OF LEISURE.

However, much we may strive to deceive ourselves we have to confess that we really do not feel inclined for strenuous physical or mental effort when the temperature in the shade reaches about ninety and the humidity is above that figure. Most of us have to work, and in summer or winter, there is little curtailment of the actual time of the working day. But in the summer the thoughts turn more frequently to the days of leisure and we look forward longingly either to Home leave, or to the time when business worries and the daily toil will be memories only.

When we are hard at work we readily assume that leisure and happiness are practically synonymous. We are especially sure of that if we are on the youthful side of life's meridian, and yet if we study the writers of the Victorian era we realize that our ancestors thought that continuous labour was something essential for the proper moulding of character. We have seen many a good fellow in this Colony deny himself leisure in the great endeavour to retire as quickly as possible only to find, when retirement has come that it was not altogether a blessing.

Of course, on a wide review of the subject the position of an author may be regarded as of small moment compared with the benefit of free reading for the community. In a general way the sufferings of authors have been always treated with scant sympathy, and the attitude of mind of the public in that respect is not much different

INTIMATIONS.

WATSON'S CARBOLIC SOAP

A Powerful Germicide

Invaluable in the treatment of Prickly Heat.

In three strengths

5% Per Box of 3 Tablets \$1.25

10% do. \$1.75

20% Per Tablet \$0.95

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

HONG KONG. [5150]

FREE LIBRARIES ON THE INCREASE.

In an impressive Report issued by the Departmental Committee on Public Libraries in England and Wales there is a statement of particular interest. It is to the effect that whereas so recently as 1911 only sixty-two per cent. of the population of England and forty-six of that of Wales resided in areas served by free libraries, the percentage for the whole of England and Wales is over ninety-six at the present time. While there are several ways in which this fact may be considered, what seems to call for special notice is the position of the author. It may be open to argument whether the multiplication of free libraries is an unmixed blessing, but few will dispute that as the number of such institutions increases authors must suffer. The authors will gain many readers who would not otherwise have either bought their books or read them, but on the other hand some persons who would have bought them now refrain from doing so.

now from it was in the days of Dr. Johnson. It may be recalled that Ruskin has argued in favour of buying books instead of borrowing them. He wrote himself, but he was not concerned for the author; he published most of his own books at prices which were too high to encourage many people to buy them. Still, Ruskin held to the sound doctrine that what has to be paid for is more highly valued than what is obtained for nothing. Moreover, he held that the utmost is not obtained from a book which is read once and returned to a library, but from one which is read and afterwards remains close to the reader's hand so that he can pick it up from time to time and experience the pleasure that comes from discovering things that had escaped him before.

Librarians in England are apt to lament that in the long run all their efforts are expended in providing the empty-minded with trashy novels. But when all is said the fact remains that in England where the State provides schooling free the provision of free libraries must be regarded as complementary. Whether the books that are most in demand come into the category of education is another matter. It is reasonable to suppose, however, that out of the multitude of readers of cheap fiction some at least go on to more serious fare, and others become students, and even buyers of books. Thus in the long run even of what he loses through free libraries.

Two Chinese cases of enteric were notified during the three days ending August 1st.

A sub-contractor engaged on excavation work on Morrison Hill reports that his foreman absconded with \$300, which was entrusted to him to be paid to the workmen.

A Chinese woman living at 58, Sai Street, attempted to commit suicide by drinking lyeol. She is now lying in a serious condition in the Government Civil Hospital.

Mrs. Ermina Benarba, residing at No. 2, Wai Ching Street, West Point, reports that thieves entered her house on Monday by forcing open the staircase door. The robbers took money, jewellery and clothing valued at \$313.

Whilst playing at Wong Nei Chong, a Chinese boy aged fourteen, residing at No. 10, Bowrington Canal Road, was bitten by a dog, which is still at large. The boy was taken to the Government Civil Hospital.

A Chinese who was arrested for having a bundle of Chinese herbal drugs in his possession which was believed to have been stolen was fined \$50, with the alternative of four weeks' gaol by Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning.

The Chinese chauffeur who was charged with manslaughter two years ago and who had jumped his bail of \$5,000 was again up before Mr. R. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday morning. The case was adjourned until Friday at 2.15 p.m.

The funeral of the late Mr. Lo Lim Yui, of Macao, was held on Sunday afternoon at 1 o'clock. H.E. the Governor of Macao being among those present. In the course of the funeral service the Governor of Macao delivered a short speech praising the life work of the deceased merchant.

A Chinese shop foki, who was entrusted with forty crates of chickens, valued at \$470, to be taken to dealers in Macao, left Hong Kong on July 28th and has not been heard of since. His master, who owns a shop at 276, Des Vœux Road Central, fears that the man absconded after collecting the money due on the chickens.

There will be Evening Service in the Peak Church on Sundays, August 7th and 14th, at 6.30 p.m. The preacher will be the Rev. E. A. Rigden, R.N. All seats are free.

Shanghai papers report the deaths last Wednesday of Professor L. T. Helfrich, of the Shanghai College, Mrs. Lana Marco, and Mr. John W. Schoenfeld, a partner in the firm of Schuhl and Schoenfeld.

The driver of a public motor-car was summoned yesterday for exceeding the speed limit on the Praya on July 21st. The defendant pleaded "guilty." The Inspector said that he followed the defendant from the Star Ferry wharf to Wanchai at 30 miles per hour. Defendant was fined \$20.

A Chinese hawker of No. 37, Shanghai Street, was sentenced to six months' hard labour by Mr. W. Schofield at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning on a charge of unlawful possession of an automatic pistol and 99 rounds of ammunition which were found concealed in a disused stove on the verandah of the defendant's flat.

A successful concert for Servicemen was held at the "Cheer O" Y.M.C.A. last night, and Miss V. Capell and her popular "J-pans" provided a new and very enjoyable entertainment, at the Rope Factory. At the "Better 'Ole" there was a whistle drive. To-night there is a whistle drive at the "Cheer O" and a concert at the "Better 'Ole." The programmes for the remainder of the week were published yesterday.

It was inadvertently stated in our issue of yesterday that among the passengers on the *President Polk* was Mr. Francis X. Bushman, a cinema star, on a world tour. On the information that Mr. Bushman had booked a passage on this liner, the paragraph in question was written, but it was found yesterday that Mr. Bushman was a passenger as far as Shanghai only, and there he received an urgent cable recalling him on important private affairs, and he left on the *President Cleveland* for the United States.

ROBBERY AT YAUMATI.

TWO OUT OF FIVE OFFENDERS IN COURT.

WOMEN GAGGED AND BOUND.

A robbery by five men at a house in Yaumati was described at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. Two Chinese were charged with armed robbery.

Police evidence was that on the morning of July 20th the tenant of a floor at 135, Tynan Street, left the house, returning in the evening with two men. They went out on to the verandah, and after a few minutes two more men were admitted into the house. One of the men asked the principal tenant—a woman—for some tea, and as she was bringing them hot water from her cubicle one of the men is alleged to have held her up with a dagger. She and two other inmates were bound, gagged with rubber balls and thrust into a cubicle. The principal tenant was able to release herself, and went for the police. The robbers had ransacked the cubicle and stolen gold ear and finger rings.

Only two of the alleged robbers were arrested, both well-known to the inmates of 135, Tynan Street. The Magistrate (Mr. W. Schofield) adjourned until to-day.

WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 6.50 p.m., stated:—

The depression over S.W. China is unchanged. There are still signs of a depression or typhoon to the E. of the Dashi Channel. Its direction of motion is uncertain.

LOCAL FORECAST—S.W. of variable winds, moderate to light, overcast at first, finer later.

LOTTERY TICKETS.

THREE CHINESE HEAVILY FINED.

CONFISCATION OF TICKETS WORTH \$15,000.

Two Chinese were charged with being in possession of 13,000 *po pi* lottery tickets, before Major C. Willson yesterday morning.

Prosecuting, Detective-Sergeant A. V. Baker said that the first man when arrested with his companion, endeavoured to escape by jumping into the water.

A Chinese detective said that subsequent to the receipt of information he intercepted the two men as they were landing from a scum-boat. On being searched at the Police Station tickets were found padded around their waists like a life-belt.

The face value of the tickets was \$15,000 and an order for their forfeiture was made.

Both defendants were fined \$250, with the alternative of three months' hard labour.

Left By His Friends.

Charged with the possession of 435 *po pi* lottery tickets, another Chinese pleaded guilty to a technical offence, saying that the tickets were left with him by a number of friends. The tickets were found by the police when they raided his home at Wellington Street on Monday.

Defendant was fined \$100, or two months' hard labour in default.

A similar charge against another Chinese was withdrawn when the man said that he was merely a visitor to the house.

INDIANS' FEUD.

FORMER DEFENDANT ASSAULTED.

Many of the Sikhs in the Colony appear to be divided into factions that are constantly quarrelling with each other. It was in May that several Indians were charged before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, at the Central Magistracy with assault. They were fined and bound over to keep the peace.

A sequel to this case was heard yesterday before Major C. Willson, at the Central Magistracy when Najar Singh summoned five Indians for assaulting him with sticks. Mr. C. A. S. Russ appeared for the defence.

The complainant in this case was in May fined \$100 and bound over in the sum of \$500 to keep the peace for six months, his offence being that he was in possession of a lethal weapon. He now alleged that he was attacked by the five defendants early on July 14th when he was severely hit on the head with sticks and was unconscious for three days. He also alleged that one of the defendants hit him in the mouth breaking two teeth.

Questioned by Mr. Russ, complainant said that he could not recollect the date when he was last fined for keeping a weapon.

Amar Singh, who was with the complainant when the alleged assault took place and who was also wounded in the head, corroborated his story.

The case was adjourned until next Tuesday. Bail was granted to the defendants in the sum of \$500.

LEAVING TO-DAY.

ON THE "EMPEROR OF CANADA."

The *Empress of Canada* sails at noon to-day for Vancouver via Shanghai and ports:—

Among local passengers leaving on her are:—

Mr. M. H. Turner, of Messrs. Deacons, for Europe, via Canada. Mrs. Biggar for Chicago.

Mr. G. Hogg, manager of the National City Bank of New York, Hong Kong, for Shanghai.

Mr. and Mrs. and Miss Ontolani, the first mentioned being Commissioner of the Chinese Post Office at Canton, for Shanghai.

Mr. P. H. Buckling, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Hotels, for Shanghai.

Several officers of the Scots Guards for Shanghai.

"RED" TROOPS CONCENTRATING IN KIANGSI.

KWANGTUNG REPORTED TO BE THEIR OBJECTIVE. FUKIEN TROOPS ORDERED TO INTERCEPT THE "REDS."

NORTHERN TROOPS STILL ADVANCING SOUTHWARDS.

"RED" TROOPS INCLUDE LARGE NUMBER OF AMAZONS.

Both the South and the North Armies still report that they are advancing in Shantung. The Southerners, however, appear to be the army advancing in the right direction.

The chief item of interest in the war zone reports to hand is that the main forces of the "Reds" are concentrating in Kiangsi, with Kwangtung as their objective.

Marshal Chiang Kai Shek, to cope with this new move, has ordered the Fukien troops to intercept the "Reds."

Troops are reported to have been mobilised at Amoy and, probably, elsewhere in Fukien. Incidentally, the Fukien military authorities have announced that they will require the sum of \$1,000,000 for the purpose of the new undertaking.

The "Red" troops now in Kiangsi (Kiangsi), commanded by General Chang Fat Fui, are reported to include no fewer than 100 female soldiers. Canton may well tremble at the advance of this collection of Amazons, presumably from the banks of the Yangtze.

SOUTHERN WOUNDED IN NANKING AND PUKOW.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, July 2nd. The Shanghai Evening News publishes a report from Nanking to the effect that it is estimated that 3,000 wounded have been crowded into the hospitals of Nanking and Pukow, and that more are arriving from the North.

"RED" TROOPS TO INVADE KWANGTUNG.

(Wah Tai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, August 2nd. The main forces of the Hankow troops have advanced to Southern Kiangsi. Their object is apparently to invade Kwangtung. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek has ordered the troops in Fukien to mobilise and intercept them.

Mr. Pan Fu, the Peking Premier, went to Tainanfu on the 31st ult., where he conferred with General Chang Tsung Chang.

In view of the serious situation created by the "Red" invasion of Kiangsi, the Fukien Provincial Government has issued an order for a general advance towards the Kiangsi-Fukien border.

A large number of newly recruited Fukienese troops have already been mobilised. In consequence of this the Provincial Government is endeavouring to raise \$1,000,000.

Messrs. Wang Ching Wei, Sun Fo, and General Chang Fat Fui met at Kuling to discuss measures to be adopted to deal with the Communists and the possibility of effecting reconciliation with the Nanking Government.

About 1,200 additional Japanese troops have arrived at Tsingtao, armed with heavy ordnance. In consequence, the Peking Foreign Office has lodged a verbal protest with the Japanese Minister in Peking.

According to a reliable report, the Shantung troops, in conjunction with Sun Chuan Feng's forces, are advancing some distance south of Hsuehchow but have not yet taken Pengpu.

According to a Japanese diplomatic source, the Shantung troops are commanding a predominant position along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway. Their main forces are at Hsuehchow.

Sun Chuan Feng's troops, numbering about 5,000, arrived at Hsuehchow on the 31st ult.

On the evening of the 28th ult. Marshal Chiang Kai Shek went to the front some distance north of Pengpu to direct operations personally. According to a report Marshal Chiang has advanced to Hsuehchow.

Marshal Chiang has appointed General Ho Yiu Chu, "Precautionary Commander of Pengpu. Heavy firing still continues in Southern Shantung."

General Li Chung Jen telegraphically reported to Nanking on the 27th ult. that his forces have advanced northwards. They made considerable progress and, on the morning of the 27th ult., they took Taining, some 60 miles south-west of Yenchow.

CAREER OF COMRADE BORODIN.

LANGUAGE SCHOOL IN CHICAGO.

POPULARITY OF "MR. AND MRS. BERG."

In the Chicago Daily News of May 26th Mr. Carroll Binder writes as follows—

Eight years ago a teacher in a modern language school on Chicago's west side and to-day the central figure in an international diplomatic incident with her life and liberty at stake.

Such is the story of Fanny Borodin, who was until recently a prisoner in the hands of Chang Tso Lin, Manchurian warlord. Michael, who shared with her the management of the language school, is fighting to bring about the triumph of the Communist wing of the Chinese nationalist movement, whose destinies he has directed for three years.

The fate of the Borodins is followed eagerly by several score Chicagoans, to whom they have been friend and teacher. Some of their former pupils are successful business and professional people here, while others are active in the Communist movement throughout the world.

Remembered Favourably.

The Russian and radical groups here remember the Borodins as charming, intelligent, resourceful and devoted persons, the kind who would make a success and attain leadership in whatever vocation and society they found themselves.

"Michael would have been one of the most successful lawyers in Chicago if he had chosen to follow that vocation," said one of his friends. "He wanted to see the proletariat come into power, so he devoted his great organizing ability to that cause."

During his residence in Chicago Borodin, whose real name is Grusenberg, was known as M. Berg. He came to the United States from Russia at an early age and spoke English fluently, as does his wife, Fanny Orluk, whom he met while they were both students at Valparaiso University. Noting the need of immigrants who were well educated but unable to speak English and unfamiliar with American institutions, the Bergs conducted a school for foreigners, known as Berg's preparatory school, at Division Street and Hoyne Avenue. There many hundreds of newcomers were assisted in making the transition from the old to new world language and customs.

Studied Law at Kent.

Berg studied for the bar at Kent School of Law, but his major interest was in the revolutionary activity directed against the Tsarist régime. He was friend and confidant of refugees in Switzerland, who later returned to Russia and became known to the world as Lenin and Trotsky. Mrs. Berg shared his enthusiasm, and when the Russians overthrew the Tsarist régime, the Berg school undertook to fit radicals for places of authority and service in revolutionary Russia.

Teaching proved irksome to the adventurous Berg, so he left his wife in charge of the school and set out for Mexico, where he endeavored to further the Communist cause. Mexico proved inhospitable, and Berg returned to Chicago for a brief stay before going to Glasgow, where he renewed his revolutionary activity, but the British Isles were equally disappointing. The quickly found his activities curtailed by the four walls of a prison cell so Berg went on to the Scandinavian countries and then to Russia.

"Found Himself" in China.

It was not until he reached China that Berg, become Borodin, found his real sphere. He won the friendship of the late Sun Yat Sen and other Chinese leaders and soon became one of the directing figures of the Cantonese movement. Mrs. Borodin, who left Chicago about 1922, also attained great power among the Chinese. The Communist ideas espoused by the Borodins are opposed by one section of the Nationalist movement and part of the strife now going on in between right and left wings of the Nationalist party with the Borodins on the left, naturally.

Communist Children.

The Borodins have two children, Frel, who is 17 and already an active Communist, and Norman, who is 12. Borodin himself is 43 and his wife 40. The Berg school has been transformed into a business college and is now conducted at 2735, West North Avenue.

Among the Borodins' friends here are Morris C. Winokur, an engineer at 2320, Cortez Street; J. M. Ullman, Latvian Vice-Consul; Anna David, secretary of the Millinery Workers' Union; and Dr. Henry R. Krasnow, 5, South Wabash Avenue.

NORTHERN ADMIRAL ARRESTED.

TSINGTAO'S POPULACE NERVOUS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, August 2nd.

A Tsingtao message of August 1st states that the Shantung authorities on Saturday arrested Admiral Wu, commanding the Second Northern Squadron, and ordered Rear-Admiral Lin to take over command. Admiral Wu's arrest was apparently due to the authorities being suspicious concerning the inactivity of the navy.

The populace were nervous on Saturday owing to there being numerous pickets in the streets, but the coup was effected without trouble at a military conference to Admiral Wu and two of his captains had been invited.

JAPANESE NAVAL DISASTER.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF CASUALTIES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

TOKYO, August 2nd.

It is officially reported that 38 were killed, including five officers, and 47 injured, in yesterday's disaster on the warship Tokiwa, which is Japan's largest mine-layer.

FROM SHIP TO SHORE BY AEROPLANE.

CHAMBERLIN'S NOTABLE FEAT.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

NEW YORK, August 1st.

What is claimed to be the first flight to be made from a passenger liner was made in the Atlantic by the trans-Atlantic-airman, Clarence Chamberlin, who took off in a Fokker biplane from a special runway constructed on the boat deck of the United States liner Leviathan, when it arrived off Fire Island from New York.

Chamberlin's destination is Peterborough, New Jersey. Two destroyers have followed Chamberlin to the shore to render assistance in case of necessity.

The object of the experiment is to prove the practicability of combining steamship and aeroplane services, in order to expedite mail services, and also urgent passenger travel.

LATER.

Owing to fog, Chamberlin abandoned his plan to fly to Peterborough, and landed at Curtis Field.

U.S. CONVICTS.

NINETEEN ESCAPE FROM PRISON.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

HOUSTON, TEXAS, August 1st.

Nineteen convicts escaped from the State prison farm, by means of a passage cut through the floor of their barracks, the early discovery of which prevented the escape of 60 others.

The police, with bloodhounds, are searching for those who have escaped.

SEAMEN LEND MONEY TO MINERS.

NON-POLITICAL UNION SUPPORTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 1st.

There was extraordinary enthusiasm at a special conference of the National Union of Seamen, and prolonged cheers greeted the passing by an overwhelming majority of a vote of confidence in the president, Mr. Havelock Wilson.

The conference endorsed by a large majority the executive's decision to grant a loan of £10,000, free of interest, to the Miners' Non-Political Union, formed by the Labour M.P., Mr. Herbert Spencer.

U.S. TRADE COMMISSIONER.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

WELLINGTON, August 1st.

The first United States trade commissioner to New Zealand has arrived here.

GENEVA NAVAL CONFERENCE.

IMPORTANT MEETING TO-MORROW.

U.S. DELEGATION'S FACILE THEORY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

GENEVA, August 1st.

There is still no indication of the fate of the naval conference. A compromise appears doubtful, and the impression prevails that the delegations are considering the best means of suitably closing the conference, probably adjourning the whole question until the revision of the Washington treaty in 1931.

The plenary conference has been fixed for Thursday.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

Sir Esme Howard's "Significant" Visit.

WASHINGTON, August 1st.

The British Ambassador, Sir Esme Howard, unexpectedly returned from his summer quarters and privately conferred with Mr. Kellogg at Washington.

Officials decline to indicate the significance of Sir Esme Howard's visit, in view of the situation at Geneva, but it is pointed out that there is no prospect of a new American proposal in relation to the deadlock at the naval conference.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

British Policy Unshaken.

LONDON, August 1st.

At the request of the United States delegation, the plenary session of the Naval Limitation Conference at Geneva, which was fixed for to-morrow afternoon, has been postponed, as the Americans are understood to require more time for the examination of the British proposals. It is not expected that the plenary session will be held before Thursday.

Although reports from Washington hold out little hope of an agreement being reached, the postponement is regarded as a favourable factor, and it is understood that Mr. Gibson is in close telegraphic consultation with the authorities at Washington.

The Times Geneva correspondent says America's insistence on the eight-inch as against the six-inch gun, has been modified, and her opposition is now based on the amount of the suggested new tonnage, although that amount is less than originally put forward in the American proposals. In the view of the conference, the United States regarded as a reasonable figure.

America and "Parity."

"It was only when the Americans discovered that their own limits involved building if they wished to maintain parity, that they shifted their ground. In the British view, the question of parity must be considered as an affair of the United States. The British delegation, with the approval and support of the British Government, is still guided by the principle that adequate protection of Empire trade routes is its first care. The mere fact that enemy warships in the late war sank over 7,500,000 tons of shipping carrying British supplies should be argument enough that this is a matter no British statesman can trifle with."

Fundamental Principles.

In the last few weeks, the attention of the public has been allowed to drift away from the original purpose of the conference. When the British Government consented to take part in the conference it expressly stated that the views of His Majesty's Government upon the special geographical position of the British Empire, the length of inter-imperial communications, and the necessity for protection of its food supplies, were well known, and together with the special conditions and requirements of other countries invited to participate in the conversations, must be taken into account.

The principle that the level to which the navies could be reduced must be compatible with no other security, was also admitted from the first by the United States Government, and was twice mentioned in its replies to the refusal of France to join in the conference.

In the earlier stages of the conference, the American delegation declared itself guided by a desire to take up and determine on their merits, in a spirit of mutual accommodation, the respective technical naval problems, each having regard to the needs of the other. It was the question of parity introduced by the Americans which introduced the contention that the American delegation evolved the theory that contingencies in respect of commerce raiding in time of war must not be allowed to influence preparations in time of peace.

(Continued on next Column)

PRINCES & PREMIER IN CANADA.

DISTINGUISHED PARTY IN MONTREAL.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

MONTREAL, August 1st.

The Prince of Wales, Prince George, the Premier, Mr. Stanley Baldwin, and Mrs. Baldwin, were clamorously welcomed on landing here.

They were escorted by Canadian Dragoons, and a guard-of-honour of Canadian Grenadiers. The distinguished visitors attended a reception at the City Hall, where the Mayor presented addresses of welcome in French and English.

The Prince of Wales and Mr. Baldwin briefly replied, a few eloquent sentences by the latter creating a great impression.

OBITUARY.

LADY LAUDER.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, August 1st.

Lady Lauder, wife of the comedian, Sir Harry Lauder, died yesterday.

[Lady Lauder was Miss Annie Vallance, and married Sir Harry Lauder in 1890. She visited Hong Kong with Sir Harry during his world tour three years ago. There was one son (Captain Lauder) of the marriage, who was killed in the war.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

Prospects Gloomy.

LONDON, July 2nd.

Authoritative quarters in London are to-day inclined to be pessimistic regarding the outcome at Geneva unless there is an eleventh-hour change in the situation.

It is believed that in the event of a deadlock the British policy of naval construction will remain unchanged, because it is based solely on British needs which are unchanged.

Japanese Compromise Plan Rejected By America.

GENEVA, July 2nd.

At "thirteen o'clock," the Japanese presented a compromise plan, which the American rejected. Its terms are not stated. The American's propose to submit a counter-scheme. The prospects are gloomy.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

New York Press Comment.

NEW YORK, August 2nd.

The morning newspapers continue to feature "Geneva," the unanimous opinion being that the Conference can and must be salvaged.

The New York Times says that both delegations are seemingly in the attitude of waiting for the signal "fire when you are ready," but the people of both countries are not excited over the question of a little more or a little less. What they hope for is some demonstration from Geneva to the effect that nothing has broken nor can break the Anglo-American accord, and that they are ready to shake hands and part as good friends.

The New York World, which continues to urge a meeting of President Coolidge and Mr. Baldwin, suggests the adjournment at Geneva should be postponed until after August 7th, when it is arranged that the Prince of Wales, Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Kellogg and General Dawes meet at the dedication of the new Ontario-Buffalo bridge, "when Mr. Baldwin, Mr. Kellogg and General Dawes should hide themselves till they have found a formula which will save everybody's faces, secure everybody's real needs and end the dangerous nonsense which has been worked up at Geneva."

The Tribune and the World publish special articles from Rapid City and describe President Coolidge as feeling that no good but much harm would result if he met Mr. Baldwin, because, according to the Tribune, this would imply a lack of confidence in the American Delegation at Geneva and might be construed as an affront to Japan.

The New York World even says that President Coolidge is no longer hopeful of success at Geneva and his proposed conference with Mr. Baldwin is "off" because the British are too far from the spirit of the United States in their proposals.

LONDON'S BANK HOLIDAY.

RAINY WEATHER.

[BRITISH WIRELESS SERVICE.]

ROSBY, August 1st.

Rain fell almost continuously to-day in London and many other parts of Southern England, completely marring the enjoyment of August Bank Holiday makers.

THE SCUTTLED GERMAN FLEET.

A TRIUMPH OF BRITISH SALVAGE WORK.

June 21st was the eighth anniversary of the scuttling by the Germans of their surrendered fleet at Scapa Flow. Whether those responsible for that wanton act are still prepared to defend it we need not trouble to inquire, but it provided British salvage experts with a task in the raising of sunken ships of a magnitude never before attempted. There is a reminder of this fact in the success which has rewarded the efforts to raise the battle-cruiser *Moltke*. The raising of the Italian battleship *Leonardo da Vinci* which was raised at Taranto in six fathoms of water as the result of magazine explosion during the war, was rightly considered to be an exceptional piece of work, but as a writer in "Engineering" points out, it would seem to have been eclipsed by the successful handling of the much more difficult problem presented by the sunken *Moltke*.

The *Moltke* has a displacement of 23,000 tons against the 22,320 tons of the *Leonardo da Vinci*. This is a relatively small difference, but when it is realized that the latter vessel lay in 38 feet of water in a tideless sea, while the *Moltke* was at a depth of 73 feet, in water with a large range of tide and swift currents, the operations being frequently interrupted by heavy weather, the basis of comparison shrinks almost to nothing. The *Moltke* lay upside down off the western shore of Cava Island, with her bows considerably higher than the stern; and with a list of some 165 degrees to port. The masts and funnels had broken off, and lay with their stays and gear underneath the vessel, while some of the after gun turrets had been damaged, and the bridge was crushed down to the deck level on the port side.—*Naval and Military Record*.

DEATH-LIKE TRANCE.

DOCTOR'S STORY OF SCENE IN A CINEMA.

A strange story of a doctor appearing to raise a supposedly "dead man" to life again in a Merseyside cinema is told in the current number of the *Liverpool Daily Echo*.

"I had gone to bed," says the doctor, "when the night bell rang, and I was implored to hasten to the cinema, where, I was told, a man had died suddenly just as the performance was ending."

"I went and found the man lying upon the floor of the manager's office. The patient was a sailor on leave from one of the ships that had taken part in the naval engagement off Heligoland. I found that he was not dead, but in a sort of trance, and I guessed at once the sequence of events—a somewhat lurid film, acting upon a temporarily unstable nervous system, brought about by the strain of the battle, had produced an hysterical unconsciousness."

"I thought I would try if he could be roused from this, and so, suddenly, I gave him a smart blow on the cheek with the palm of my hand and rang out the command 'Get up!'"

"The experiment was successful. He opened his eyes, sat up, and staggered slowly to his feet. Some 20 people had been, one and all, convinced that he was as dead as a doornail. I shall never forget those people's faces. They believed for a moment that they were witnesses of a miracle."

"RED" HECKLING ARMY.

Socialist attacks on free speech have been further developed by the organization of parties of hecklers at political meetings.

At a recent meeting in Silvertown these parties, each under a "marshal," were distributed in the building. Each heckler received a leaflet containing five slogans: "Smash the Trade Union Bill," "Down with the Forgers' Government," "Now for a general strike," "Form those workers' defence corps," and "Stand by Soviet Russia."

They were instructed to shout out these slogans "on the signal from the marshal, who will call out the number of the slogan and will call one, two, three. At the word three, commence the slogan."

The leaflets also included Red songs, "to be sung at the instance of the marshal."

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THE HONG KONG DAILY PRESS, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 3rd, 1927.

MOTORING NOTES

A Weekly Review dealing with Matters of Interest to all Local Motorists.

Gives Us Power—Clyno Produces 1,250 A Week—Year's Repair Bill Paid—The Car for the Colonies—
The Six-Wheeler in London—Is the Solid Rubber Tyre Doomed?

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5 Seater Tourer.....	G\$ 900	G\$ 1,075
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DUNLOP

WIRED-TYPE TYRES

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(well-base rims)

The valuable experience gained by Dunlop experts in manufacturing racing tyres is embodied in the Dunlop Tyres you buy.

LOCAL OFFICE: 16, Des Vœux Road Central.

GIVES US POWER.

BAD EFFECTS OF BRITISH TAXING PRINCIPLE.

[By H. POWAN.]

The cry of motorists in all our Colonies and in all the trackless lands of the earth is "Give us power." In England the cry is just the contrary. They want less power, for every single horse-power costs 21 a year without its food. The effect of this cramping has for long been felt abroad, where very light cars of any make are popular, and light cars of British make often especially so on account of their price. Britain seems at last to be attending to the want, and perhaps we shall soon see the results here in Hong Kong. Meanwhile, such an eminently satisfactory car as the Overland "Whippet" seems to be the ideal for use in the Far East, for though it is really a light car, it is powerful, of easy build, and very speedy. Above all, its price is moderate. The Whippet is the car that scored an unprecedented success in the American motor-car world by turning out 100,000 cars within the first year of production. With 15.6 h.p. engine, Gabriel Spuders and Bendix four-wheel brakes, the Whippet sells in Hong Kong for G\$900, or 1,700 Mex. Since it was introduced to the Colony last December sales have been remarkably good. The local agents are Messrs. Gilman & Company, Des Vœux Road Central.

Now although I have said that Hong Kong cries aloud for power—as indeed it does—there is one little British car that has probably the best sale in Hong Kong of any high-grade make. It is the Austin seven, the dwarf with a giant's heart. I have heard these little buses, in common with the little Jowett, called "road-bugs" by the 90-mile-an-hour brigade in England.

Austin Seven's Local Popularity.—"But they can squeeze at many a car of far higher power with their easily attained 50-55 m.p.h. The firm of Alexander Ross in Chater Road, tells me that ever since its introduction into this Colony, the Austin seven has sold like hot cakes. The actual figures will certainly amaze every local motorist, familiar though he be with the swarms of these babies about the streets of the Colony. The average yearly sale of the Austin seven in Hong Kong is 100 cars, and this despite the calls for power and the forbidding hills that loom up all around the Colony. The little Hercules can dance up even all of its owner is not foolish enough to crowd four adults into it. This car is a two-seater, certainly not, a four, and it should never be allowed to carry more than two adults and two children. In the past three years, Alexander Ross has sold 300 Austin sevens. Unfortunately, the larger models of the same make have almost no sale at all here, presumably on account of their high price. About one year of the "twelve" and the "twenty" is Hong Kong's limit.

Messrs. Ross's sale of motor-cycles is also very high. They are agents for Triumph, Douglas, Francis-Barnett, A.J.S., Indian and one or two other British makes. About 100 motor-cycles are sold yearly, of which by far the largest part is British. This firm has a beautiful T.T. Triumph, built especially for the Isle of Man—a magnificent bus said to have attained well over 100 m.p.h. Its price is 230, not a penny too much for such a thoroughbred. This is the machine to win hill-climbs and races, just the 'bus to be snapped up in a moment by sporty lads at Home. The machine is this year's model, and has twin ports.

Where High Power is Needed.—Although motor-cars of 45-50 h.p. are upon English roads in their thousands, the really big car disappeared with the imposition of the horse-power tax. In the old days manufacturers built up to 60 and 70 h.p., and often considerably larger. If the horse-power tax were removed manufacturers in Britain would turn their attention to models of from 20 to 40 h.p. at moderate prices, and then would come an even greater wave of prosperity for the home industry. The overseas market would be catered for. High power is not a necessity in England; it is a luxury. But not so in the Far East, Canada, Australia, Africa and all the rougher countries.

(Continued on next Column.)

CLYNO PRODUCES 1,250 A WEEK.

Clyno, the British light car that has established itself as a firm favourite both at home and in most of the Overseas markets, has now got its new factory at Wolverhampton into full swing. Very large extensions were rendered necessary by the fact that the demand for Clyno cars for the present year exceeded that of the previous season by over 200 per cent. The new factory, which is built upon the most up-to-date lines, and is equipped with highly specialised labour, is capable of handling a weekly output of 1,250 complete motor-cars, and this represents one of the largest car manufacturing enterprises in Europe. The Hong Kong agents are Messrs. Lane, Crawford, Ltd.

YEAR'S REPAIR BILL PAID.

THE RELIABLE TROJAN.

It is a bold venture in these days for a vehicle manufacturer to bind himself to a specific statement of the maintenance costs of his product, with all the risks that such a step involves.

Leyland Motors, Ltd., the builders of the unconventional Trojan car and van, have consistently advertised the machine as "the Simplest Car in the world" and also that it is "the cheapest to maintain." A year or two ago some amusement was caused by the Trojan query, "Can you afford to walk?" The Company have decided to prove their claims by the bold but simple expedient of undertaking to all purchasers of Trojans that for the first 5,000 miles the cost of running shall be limited to petrol, lubricant and cleaning—the maintenance costs for what is an average year of operation shall be nil. This is certainly an example of "standing to their guns!" and should do much to inspire confidence in the merest tyro who, if he can afford a hundred or so pounds purchase often hesitates at the thought of "maintenance."

THE CAR FOR THE COLONIES.

MADE IN SCOTLAND.

The steady increase in Great Britain's export trade is undoubtedly due to the fact that British motor manufacturers are at last realising the necessity for studying overseas conditions. There are some firms to whom the "at last" does not apply. They have for years been reaping the benefit of their special efforts to suit Colonial needs, and they have proved that when a British car is backed by such a policy it need fear nothing from American productions. An example that comes immediately to mind is the well-known Arrol-Johnston of Scotland. This car with its 15-40 h.p. silent O.H.V. engine has been particularly useful in districts where the roads are unreliable and a good strong power unit is essential. The Arrol-Johnston is one of those cars in which you really can stretch your legs, sink back in the cushions and enjoy the hardest going.

Another feature of the Arrol-Johnston that appeals to the Colonies is the adequate system of cooling. Pump circulation is employed, and the radiator is of ample proportions. The steady running and all-round trustworthy performance of the car under all conditions are steadily sending up its already considerable sales in the Colonies.

Mr. Churchill is being impugned on every British motoring publication for committing that heinous crime—a raid on the Road Fund. The Road Fund raid has now become a jungle familiar to the ears of many millions of people. According to the latest figures the Chancellor has "misappropriated" the enormous sum of 27 million pounds. I see justification for his act. Why should huge sums of money be devoted to a perfectly legitimate tax be allocated entirely to the provision of roads like billiard tables? Let 'em rough it if the country needs the money. That the big lorry is now used for commercial transport in England in such huge numbers as to be almost a menace to other road users is shown by the latest figures. There are now nearly half a million commercial motors on the roads.

IS THE SOLID RUBBER TYRE DOOMED?

MILEAGE WITH PNEUMATICS.

Recent interviews with users of commercial motors of all kinds show that, in the majority of cases, they are nearly all in favour of the increased use of the pneumatic tyre, from which extraordinarily high mileage averages are now being obtained. In addition, the higher speeds at which the vehicles can be operated, a considerable reduction in damage to the road and the lowering in general maintenance charges which soon shows itself, have all tended to popularize this form of type equipment.

In the lighter types of transport vehicle the employment of the pneumatic tyre is, says *The Commercial Motor*, becoming almost universal, and it is obvious that it is gradually spreading upwards and absorbing heavier models of 4-ton load capacity or more. Very few troubles are now experienced with good-quality covers, and there is usually little to do beyond vulcanizing any serious cuts. Inflation is but seldom required; in fact, we know of cases where tyres have run for many thousands of miles without this being necessary.

MILEAGE OF 20,000.

With the larger pneumatics it is quite reasonable to expect mileages of 20,000 or more. Thus, even on a mileage basis, the pneumatic compares very favourably with the solid. After this mileage, it is often quite possible to retread such a tyre with safety.

We think, however, that it will be a long time before the solid tyre is completely replaced, if this ever does occur, but it is probable its use will be relegated to the slowest forms of transport where exceptionally heavy loads have to be carried or hauled.

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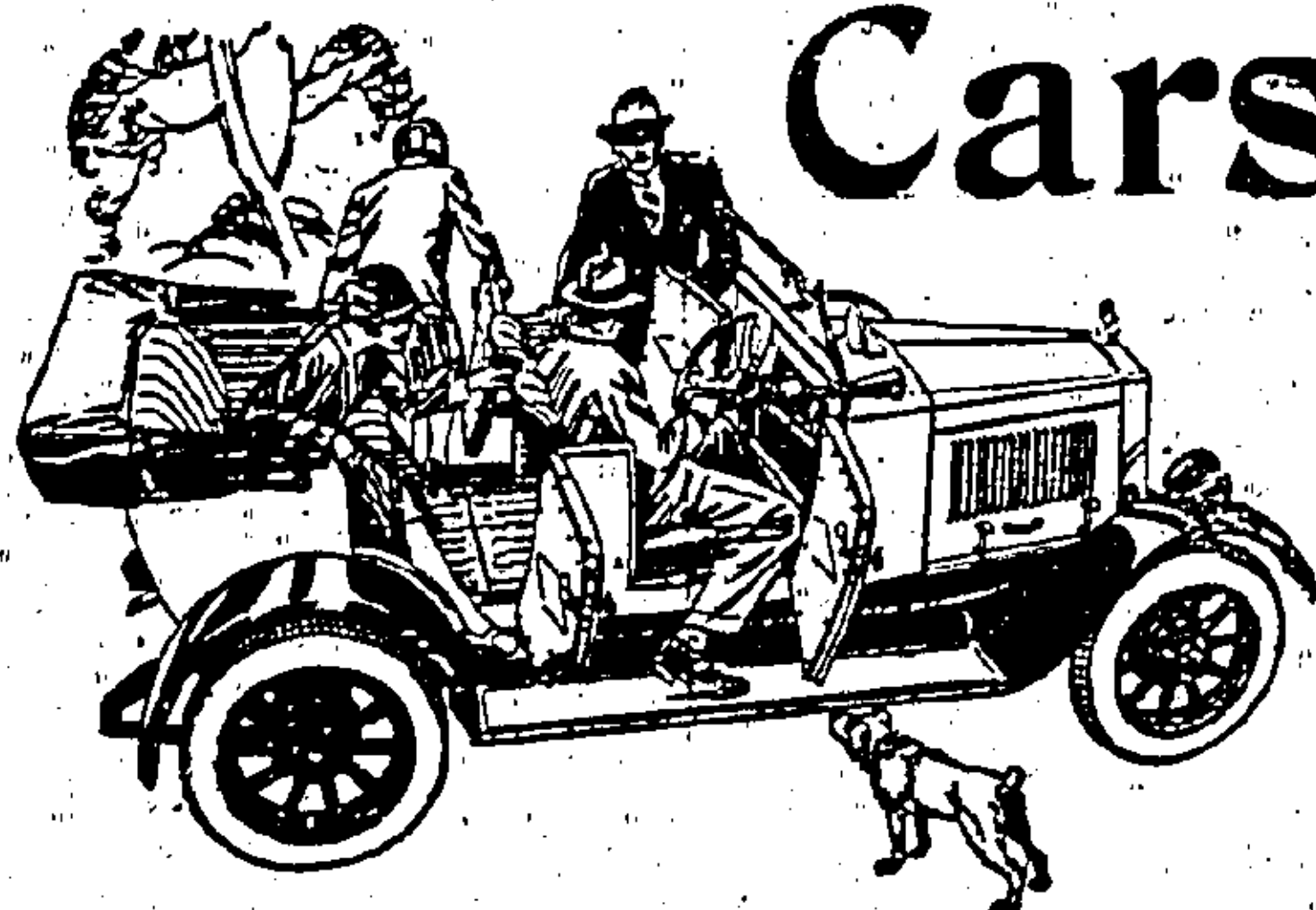
THE SIX-WHEELER IN LONDON.

We are able to announce that after exhaustive tests, the first permit for running 6-wheeled pneumatic tyre double deckers on the London streets has been issued by the Commissioner of Police of the Metropolis in respect of a limited number of "Guy" vehicles.

This first Scotland Yard licence for "Guy" 6-wheelers is a testimony of the satisfactory results obtained by the use of "Guy" 6-wheelers for public services by some of the largest municipalities, including—Birmingham, Leeds, Norwich, Oldham, Sheffield, Salford, Liverpool, Leicester, and Wolverhampton.

"Guy" are pioneers of the rigid 6-wheeled pneumatic tyre double deck buses, and up to the end of 1926, and so far as we know up to the present date, "Guy" were the only vehicles of this type in service in England.

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REDUCED PRICES, BETTER VALUE.
MORRIS-COWLEY 11.9 H.P.

4' TRACK 8' WHEELBASE	2 Seater DICKY	2160	2190
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TOURING (4 DOOR)	4 Seater	182	220
COUPE	2 Seater	195	235
SALOON	4 Seater		

4' TRACK 8'10" WHEELBASE	2 3/4 Seater DICKY	2220	2250
ROADSTER		240	270
TOURING	4 1/2 Seater	245	290
COUPE	2 3/4 Seater	265	310
SALOON	4 1/2 Seater	295	340
CABRIOLET	4 1/2 Seater	325	370
LANDAULETTE	4 1/2 Seater		

4'3" TRACK 8'10" WHEELBASE	5 Seater	2260	2295
TOURING		285	335
SALOON	5 Seater		

4'3" TRACK 9'6" WHEELBASE	5 Seater	2325	2355
TOURING		375	435
SALOON	5 Seater		

(All prices include FOUR-WHEEL BRAKES)
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THE DEALERS SERVICE AND INSPECT STOCKS OF
PARTS CARRIED—COMPARE MORRIS VALUES AND
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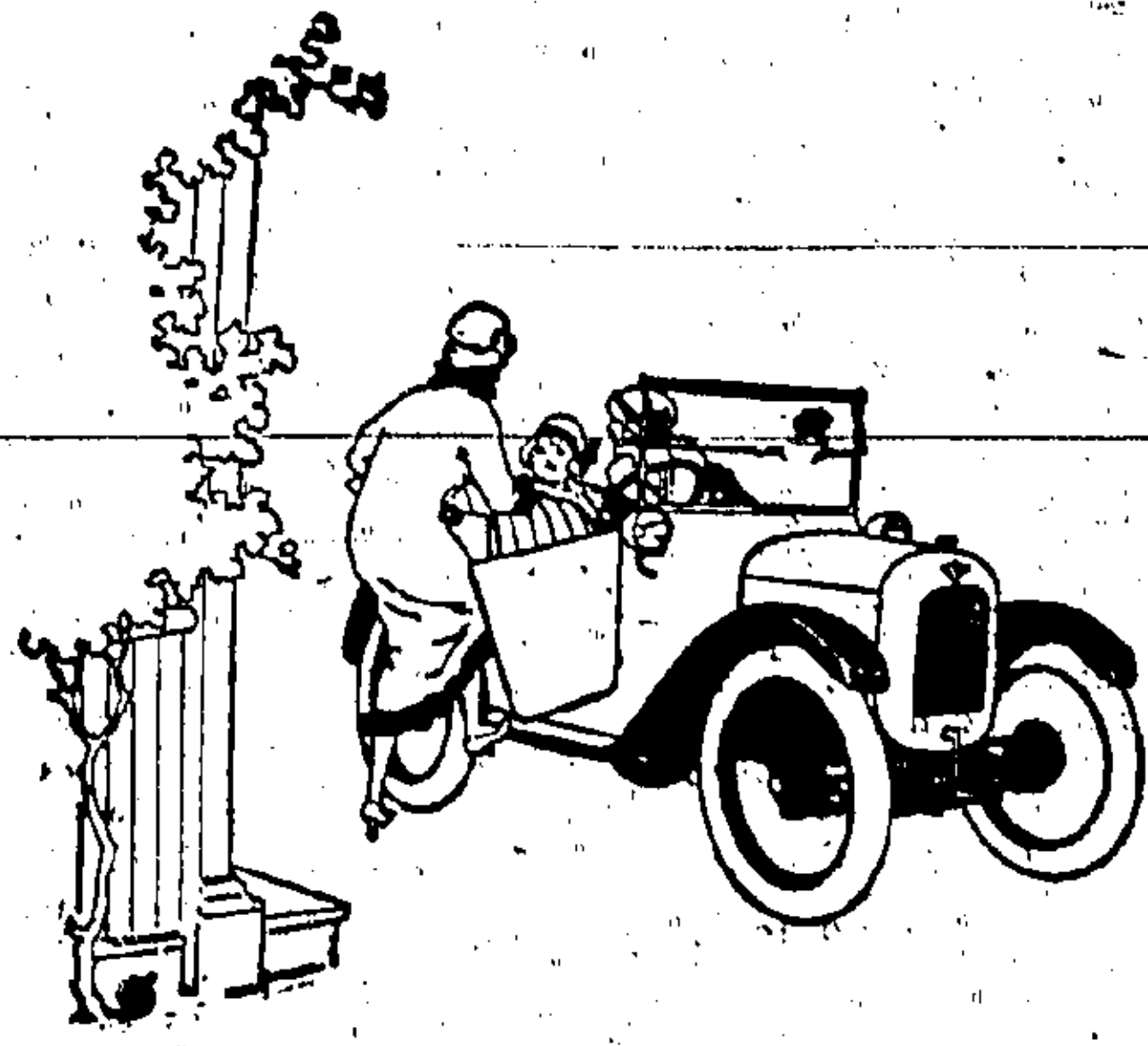
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(A.P. 12)

CARS STOLEN FOR GADGETS. VEHICLES STRIPPED, AND ABANDONED.

On occasions as many as four cars in a day are reported to Scotland Yard as stolen. In a majority of cases the thefts take place with the object of stealing the detachable parts, which command a ready sale. The cars are then abandoned.

Of the total of cars stolen during the year about 25 per cent. are not recovered. A police official said to a reporter:

There is a particular gang working London and the provinces, stealing cars and stripping them of accessories. We believe their headquarters to be in London and it is certain they are making good money by the sale of stolen accessories.

The sale of stolen cars is rapidly declining. Since Scotland Yard broke up a big gang last year, and dismantled the garages in which the appearance of the cars was changed, this traffic has almost ceased. It is the expensive accessories that now attract the thief.

Until safety devices are installed generally and owners take more care of their cars thefts will occur.

STOLEN £50,000.

**CONVICTS SUED FOR
RECOVERY.**

Two officials, Rudolf Schloesser and Yassile Kapuscha, who are serving sentences of two and a half and two years respectively for defrauding the company of about £50,000, have been sued by the Danube Steamship Company for the return of £27,000 over and above the amounts already recovered from their estates.

They robbed the company systematically for several years, having charge of warehouse stores, and lived luxuriously, with country houses where they could indulge their sporting tastes. Much of their property was voluntarily given up, but the company considers that by proving its total net loss at £94,000, including (about £27,000) it will have power to recover at any time from the assets of the convicts.

The two men were brought from prison before the case was adjourned and tried to demonstrate that their total thefts were not as large as represented and that they had nothing whatever left with which to pay.

SCHOOL TROUBLES IN KOREA.

PRINCIPAL ATTACKED BY
STUDENTS.

121 EXPELLED.

School troubles in Korea are so numerous, says the *Seoul Press*, that it is rather difficult to follow reports about them. Dissatisfaction with this or that member of the school faculty, or demand for improvement in accommodation is, nine times out of ten, the cause of the trouble, and unless and until students have been convinced of the truth of the old saying that Rome was not built in a day, there is much likelihood that Korea will continue to witness school strikes for years to come.

Even to one in this mood of mental resignation, however, the trouble reported by a local newspaper appears a very displeasing one. The case is that of Posung Higher Common School, a private institution for Korean boys in Seoul. Students of the school recently went on strike, and the faculty ordered the 2nd and 3rd year students to present themselves at school. They did to the number of about 150. Mr. Choi Myong Hwan, Principal, expelled the assembly to resume study when suddenly the boys laid hands on the Principal and dragging him into the courtyard used him very roughly, shouting "mansei." At the report a posse from East Gate Police Station was soon on the scene of the turmoil and put under arrest four leaders. This violent action by the students only served to stiffen the attitude of the school authorities, and the faculty ordered the expulsion of 121 boys, all in the second and third year classes.

RUNAWAY WIVES.

NOT WORTH A FARTHING,
SAYS JUDGE.

Twenty-two divorce cases were defended at Derbyshire Assizes.

"I take it as agreed now-a-days," said Mr. Justice Shearman, "that the wife who runs away with another man is not worth a farthing. The only justification for a claim for damages is when there are children."

In the only case in which damages were claimed the jury awarded £25 for the benefit of the children.

B.A.T. FACTORIES CLOSED.

8,000 HANDS OUT OF
EMPLOYMENT.

STOCKS OF RAW TOBACCO
HELD UP.

The *North-China Daily News* of last Friday gives the following fuller particulars of the closing of the B.A.T. factories at Shanghai, news of which was briefly cabled at the time:

SHANGHAI, July 29th.

As a result of the abnormal conditions in Shanghai's hinterland the British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. have been forced to close their Shanghai factories, thereby throwing out of work some 8,000 labourers, more than 50 per cent. of whom are women. The lockout will last indefinitely, according to officials of the company—until orders are received that the stocks have been depleted enough to warrant a re-opening on a smaller scale.

Orders to the effect that such action was advisable were received more than a week ago from the head office and within the past four or five days, department after department have been cutting down their staffs.

Even before the final orders were received the smaller factory in Yangtzepoo was closed—some two weeks ago—affecting 800 or 900 persons. Then came the instructions that all manufacturing operations should be curtailed and the staff of more than 7,000 in Pootung was gradually turned off.

The departments of the company in Pootung include two factories in which are manufactured the cigarettes for native consumption, two printing departments, where the advertising posters are made and an engineering department.

The last of the workers left the factory last evening, the total number having been cut down to 3,500. Most of these, it is said, live in the districts near by and can come back to work on short notice.

According to the officials, the closing of the factories is not connected by any way, at present, with the increase in taxes levied by the Nationalist Government in Nanking. It is simply a case of having on hand more stocks than can be disposed of. In normal times, with the factories running at the rate they have been lately, the stocks would be under supplied, but the company within the past few months—as is the case of practically all such concerns—have been forced to withdraw their representatives.

However, much speculation is going on generally as to what the proposed increase in taxes will bring forth when the time comes.

The company is also being put to another disadvantage by the large stocks of raw tobacco which have been held up in the interior for some time past.

It is said that other foreign, as well as Chinese, tobacco concerns are being more or less subjected to the same things as are the B.A.T. These have gone through a similar curtailment for some time past, but are reported to be running more or less normally, at the present time, though they are not manufacturing up to capacity, nor have they been doing so for several weeks.

MOTOR SIGNAL ON STUBBS ROAD.

CONFLICTING STORIES OF
TWO DRIVERS.

An Indian chauffeur employed by Mrs. Matheson, was summoned yesterday for disobeying traffic signals on July 29th.

An Indian traffic constable said he was on duty at the junction of Stubbs and Morrison Hill Roads when the defendant was going in an easterly direction in Morrison Hill Road, signalled his intention to turn into Stubbs Road. As there was a car coming down Stubbs Road at the time the witness turned the signal against the defendant, but he came on. When the witness called out to the defendant in Hindustani "Look at the light," the latter replied, "It was in my favour." The occupant of the other car telephoned to the Police station and made a report against the defendant, and at the same time told the witness to summons him.

The defendant said that the light was in his favour when he turned into Stubbs Road. It was afterwards turned against him, and he then stopped immediately. The case was adjourned until Tuesday next.

"THE MERRY WIDOW" AT THE QUEEN'S.

A BRIGHT AND AMUSING
FILM.

[BY OUR FILM CRITIC.]

If you see "The Merry Widow" at the Queen's to-day, and you certainly should, you will understand why it has been voted first place in the Revival nights. It is a delightful and amusing film, excellently staged and produced. All patrons of the cinema are familiar with the three star actors, John Gilbert, Roy d'Arcy and Mae Murray, and will be interested in this revival for their sakes as much as for the pleasure of reviving memories of the original musical comedy. You will notice how greatly Roy d'Arcy has improved his art of late. Prince Mikko is a caricature of d'Arcy as he is seen in his latest plays. He is amusing and an accomplished actor, but his acting lacks the restraint and delicacy which it has to-day.

It is interesting to read names of the rest of the cast. George Fawcett is the only familiar name to us; he plays the king and if you remember him in "The Circle" you will see how he too has risen from the ranks of the efficient small part actor to a leading artist.

There is no doubt that "The Merry Widow" is a film which bears seeing again and it does not date. Though the women in the audience may realize that the dresses are out of date, even they will not say that they are ugly or incongruous, and as regards general stage craft the film is eminently satisfactory.

There are several scenes which are remarkable. The ballet scene, the beginning of the funeral procession and the duel in the early morning in the Bois, are all staged with imagination and beauty.

Mae Murray is a very charming little actress, and holds the sympathy of the audience from her first appearance. Her "regeneration" of emotions was somewhat stereotyped and we should have liked to have seen what Gloria Swanson would have made of the part. Though Miss Swanson would not we think have been capable of the really skilful dancing in the ballet scene, she would have put rather more humanity into both joy and sorrow.

John Gilbert again is good but not quite as good as he is in "Bardley's Magnificent." For example one feels that he is uncertain how to stamp his personality on the audience in opposition to Ray d'Arcy who has always had the reputation of trying to make his part the most important rôle. This attitude is not as selfish as it seems and certainly audiences should be grateful, for it means that the hero dare not rely mainly on his part and his profile, or he finds himself entirely overshadowed by the villain d'Arcy, and alas, handsome stars are all too apt to think that profiles are more than acting.

Whether you go to see "The Merry Widow" simply to be entertained, or as a lover and friend of the silent theatre, you will spend an enjoyable time, but remember it is a long film and starts promptly with no curtain raiser.

Buster Keaton to-morrow Till Saturday.

The programme at the Queen's Theatre to-morrow, Friday and Saturday promises to be more than usually attractive. The feature film will be "Buster Keaton's latest comedy, "Battling Butler," and there will be a musical interlude of no little interest. This will be provided by Miss Daphne Leigh, late revue star in Fred Coyne's London Revue and Walter Johnson's American Revue, who has been under study to Miss Ada Reeve. The numbers which Miss Leigh will sing at each performance are "Just Because I'm You," "When You and I were Seventeen," and "Bye Bye Blackbird." These will make a very pleasant addition to the programme.

EMPEROR OF JAPAN A TEETOTALLER.

It is a little-known fact, even within the confines of the Japanese Empire, that the Emperor is an absolute teetotaler. On the royal banquet tables, not a drop of alcoholic beverage is set out, in addition, His Majesty is also a non-smoker. This good example of the Mikado already has begun to exert a benign influence over the youth of Japan and many who have been addicted to pay homage to the shrine of Bacchus or to enjoy the fragrant weed have eschewed the practices altogether, these young men reading in the act of his Majesty an example to them all.

The 300 special policemen whose duty it is to guard the Palace precincts have pledged the pledge and the Emperor's example is giving the spreading temperance movement a tremendous impetus. *North-China Daily News.*



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READING IN AMERICA.

NEW METHODS OF BOOK-
SELLING.

CATERING FOR A FICKLE
PUBLIC.

The increased amount of reading indulged in by Americans during the past decade has not been without its speeding-up effect on the book trade of this country. The publishing business is much more of a gamble in the States than elsewhere; high labour costs and high royalties on the one hand, and an unknown, fickle, unorganised public on the other, are mainly responsible for this state of affairs. But during the past year there have been three separate attempts to alter this condition.

The first in the field was a group of five well-known New York critics, who founded an organization known as "The Book of the Month Club." This was just a year ago; now the club has 40,000 members. It set out to supply readers with a "worthwhile" book every month, a book which would have been selected by vote by the committee. Owing to the limitation in price the Club has generally selected novels. The far-reaching effects on both the novelists' trade and the book trade may be gathered from the following short analysis of what happened when the Club chose "The Time of Man" by Elizabeth Roberts. In the first place the publishers decided upon the "usual" modest edition of 2,000 copies. Then the Club chose it, and gave an order for 30,000 copies. Then the book-store sales ran up to 15,000 copies.

presumably due to the wide circulation of the novel through the Club membership (they would tell their friends about the book), which brought the total sales to 54,000 copies. This is one way, it can be seen, of turning a novelist into a best-seller.

The Literary Guild. The second group, "The Literary Guild of America," quite recently formed, is even more ambitious. For the sum of \$18 per year it promises to supply its subscribers with twelve good books, which is approximately half the price they would cost bought in the ordinary retail way. The Guild select a book from among manuscripts submitted by publishers, and then have a special edition made for their own subscribers. It is a literary equivalent of the famous Theatre Guild. Naturally the publishers are not anxious to encourage the Guild idea; many of them are afraid that cheaper books might make their own prices seem high. The Guild must have a membership of 50,000 as a working basis and 100,000 to show a profit. In its first month it secured 2,500 members but it expects larger numbers than that as the idea spreads.

The third group is known as the "First Edition Society," but so far it does not seem to have as high a literary aim as the first two groups. It offers twelve novels per year, selected by a jury. But it does not seem to be more than a merely commercial undertaking brought into existence by the success of "The Book of the Month Club." When one realizes there are only 2,500 shops in the United States where books can be bought, including those curious village "drug-stores" where everything was bought, it will be seen that there is an immense field for the selling of more books.

LONDON'S DEBT.

NET TOTAL OF £120,460,000.

A return prepared for the London County Council gives the aggregate net debt of London at March 31st, 1925, as £120,460,892, an increase on the total for the previous year of £1,966,998. The rise in outstanding debt on housing schemes was £1,745,444. County Council £1,463,255. Metropolitan Borough Councils £292,179. The debt of the County Council for purposes other than housing schemes increased by £29,588, whilst the Metropolitan Water Board debt decreased by £282,068; the Metropolitan Asylums Board by £71,990, and that of the Metropolitan Police by £5,207. Apart from housing schemes the debt of the remaining authorities showed a net increase of £331,229, mainly in respect of the electricity undertakings of the Metropolitan Borough Councils.

In 1924-25 the revenue-producing services provided £2,588,741 towards the debt charges, the total of which for such services was £2,528,578, and for all services £7,235,345. The net debt attributable to these undertakings amounted to £27,912,506, or about 40 per cent. of the total. It was made up as follows: Water supply, £240,785,207; tramways (County Council), £29,099,538; electricity supply (Metropolitan Borough Councils), £29,000,077; miscellaneous £26,984. The only charge falling upon the ratepayer during 1924-25 was £237,897 in respect of tramways. The annual charge (£1,340,887) in respect of debt for housing is borne thus: Revenue of the undertakings, £265,123; Government subsidy, £531,420; rates, £224,003.

THE C.N.C. SHIPPING DISPUTE.

HOPE AT LAST OF A SETTLEMENT.

MEETINGS BETWEEN THE CONTESTANTS.

ALL THE NEWS FROM SHANGHAI.

There is quite a strong possibility that the C.N.C. dispute, which has lasted over a month, may be settled very quickly. Meetings have been held during the week-end between the China Navigation Company and the Guilds' representatives at Shanghai, the first being on Saturday night, the next on Monday and a third last evening. Feeling locally is very optimistic, and an early settlement is now expected to a dispute which looked as if it would drag on for months.

THE POSITION LOCALLY.

In order to avoid all risk of prejudicing the negotiations, both the local Guild Office and the local office of the C.N.C. remain reticent. It has been ascertained, however, that as a result of the two meetings held on Saturday and Monday certain proposals have been put before the officers. The meetings have been held with a view to finding out what common ground there was on which negotiations could be begun, and apparently some basis of agreement has been found and proposals were laid before the officers by their Guild at Monday's meeting.

Upon enquiry at the local Guild Offices to-day, we were informed that these proposals were to be replied to at a meeting at Shanghai last evening between the Guilds' representatives and the C.N.C. The nature of the replies that could not be ascertained, but local feeling is that these cautious preliminaries will lead to a satisfactory settlement before very long.

The result of the meeting of yesterday will be awaited here to-day with keen interest, both by the officers themselves and all interested in China Coast shipping.

AT SHANGHAI.

MOVES AND COUNTER MOVES.

The following extracts taken from the *North China Daily News* under the dates given below show the course of events in Shanghai:—

SHANGHAI, July 21st.

The situation regarding the dispute between the China Navigation Company and its foreign floating staff still drags on, and nothing can be gathered from either side to indicate any early settlement of the trouble.

CHINESE ENGINE ROOM HANDS.

The great majority of the Company's fleet of 75 vessels remains tied up at Shanghai, Hong Kong and the outports, though the skeleton service which was started on the Yangtze, Hong Kong and northern runs is still being maintained. The dispute has now been in progress 26 days, and the vessels of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, and to a lesser degree the China Merchants S.N. Co., have been working at high pressure to cope with the shortage of tonnage.

Interviewed by a representative of the *North China Daily News*, the local secretaries of the Guilds stated that the latest development so far as the Guilds were concerned was that on Thursday or Friday last the China Navigation Company sent seven Chinese engine-room hands to an official of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Co. with a request that they be examined as to their proficiency in the engine-room. They were, it is stated, examined orally and afterwards given documents on plain paper to the effect that they were qualified to act as engine-room fitters. Two of the Chinese concerned had been sent on the str. *Poyang* for duty, the only foreign engineer on the ship being a certificated chief engineer. Two had similarly been sent to the str. *Tatung*, and both vessels had subsequently cleared for Hankow.

In regard to the Chinese fitters, the Guilds assert that the documents obtained from the Indo-China S. N. Company were wholly inadequate to qualify the men concerned to act in the place of certificated engineers, and that any examination should have been conducted only by the British Government local surveyor.

Messrs. Butterfield & Swire stated to our representative that they had nothing to say in the matter, but that they were convinced that the steps they had taken were perfectly in order.

CLASSICAL MUSIC.

VIOLINISTS AND PIANISTS.

BORISSOFF'S PROGRAMME FOR TO-NIGHT.

We are to have a feast of classical music during the next few days.

As previously announced, the brilliant violinist Josef Borissoff is here to-night and to-morrow. Then Benno Moiseiwitsch, the well-known Russian pianist, is giving concerts next Saturday and Monday, and on Monday there is another Russian pianist, Leo Podolsky at the Queen's Theatre.

Josef Borissoff will give the following programme at the Theatre Royal to-night:—

I. Symphony Espagnol Lalo.
Allegro
Andante
Rondo

II. Ave Maria, Schubert Wilhelm.
Paganini-Kreisler.
Preludium-Allegro

III. Impromptu Josef Borissoff.
Romance without words Josef Borissoff.
Valse Staccato Josef Borissoff.

IV. Caprice Viennoise Kreisler.
Liebesleid Kreisler.
Zigeunerweisen Sarasate.

MERIT WINS THROUGH.

It was stated in Australia where Benno Moiseiwitsch toured some years ago that this Russian was the first pianist who had ever arrived unknown and instantly became famous. Reports from America prepared the professional circles for his public knowledge of the unassuming dark complexioned wizard of the keys until his debut in Sydney. A few days later however the name of Moiseiwitsch was on every music lover's tongue and the pianist enjoyed a success during June, July and August such as few instrumentalists have ever had in that country.

TO EXPLORE THE ROCKIES.

MOUNTAINEERING EXPEDITION.

OTTAWA.

An expedition into the vast unexplored ice region of the Canadian Rockies, has left Jasper, Alberta, having for its main objective a complete topographical and geological survey of the area immediately north of the vast Columbia Icefield. The Athabasca River will be followed to its source, from which the expedition will cross from Alberta into British Columbia, a large part of the route being at a height of 18,000 ft. above sea level. The party will climb as many as possible of the unscalped peaks, of which there are known to be at least twenty-five, at present unnamed. The expedition will be led by A. J. Osheimer, of Philadelphia, and will include several scientists.—*Leader*.

"FLINGING AWAY THEIR HERITAGE."

Mr. W. Bruce Lockhart, Shanghai, writes to the *North China Daily News*:

The crux of the whole strike seems to be that the men demand to drag their owners before a compulsory arbitration on all or any question that arises, and that the owners refuse to go to compulsory arbitration on certain economic factors affecting their business, except by mutual consent.

Meanwhile much bad blood is being caused to no purpose as both parties are sustaining heavy losses.

Japanese Stepping In.

The measure of Japanese shipping interests in the matter may be gauged by the offer of the N.Y.K. to give cheap passages at £38 a head, second class, to every one of the officers who will clear off the China Coast and return to England. The Japanese are clever enough to make money at the expense of both parties, and at both ends of the game. On the one hand they will ship the officers home getting a bit out of them, and that happy result achieved they know the ships cannot be operated any longer without officers—so their freighters will scoop the freights until more officers are brought out from England.

The deck and engineer officers are flinging away their coasting shipping, their chances, and their future with both hands, and the astute Japanese are likely to make money with both hands, at their expense.

Since some of the strikers would seem to cling to the quaint illusion that striking costs nothing to them, and only the company are losing, would it not be well for them to check up that figure of \$120,000 a month, and find out whether their theory is sound?

LOCAL AQUATICS.

MINDEN DAY.

SWIMMING GALA AT TAIWAN BAY.

A K.O.S.B. ANNIVERSARY.

Monday was the anniversary of Minden, one of the hardest fought battles of the Seven Years' war. The King's Own Scottish Borderers took a gallant part in the struggle and they celebrate it to this day. One of the customs is for each soldier to wear a rose in his helmet and some special festivity always takes place. This year it took the form of a swimming gala at Taiwan Bay in which a large number of the men of the battalion took part.

Major-General C. C. Luard was present and remained throughout the sports.

At the conclusion, the prizes were distributed by Mrs. Comyn, wife of Lieut. Colonel L. J. Comyn, C.M.G., D.S.O., the officer commanding the battalion.

An event which was very amusing was walking the greasy pole. A number of ducks were placed at the end of a well-greased pole, and competitors were required to catch them. Should the birds fall into the water competitors were to dive after them.

No prizes were given for this event, the competitors being allowed to keep any duck caught.

The results were:

30 Yards Dash: 1. Pte. Rogers; 2. Pte. Champolliver; 3. Pte. Faulkner.

Blindfold Race: 1. Pte. Rogers; 2. Pte. Kendall; 3. Cpl. McGill.

Diving Competition: 1. L/Cpl. Batchelor; 2. Cpl. Bowden; 3. Pte. Burgess.

Inter-Company Relay Race (Teams of 6): 1. "B" Company; 2. Headquarters; 3. "A" Company.

Officers' Sergeants Relay Race (Teams of 8): Officers.

Musical Buoys: 1. Cpl. McGill; 2. Sergt. Watts.

Life-Saving Competition: 1. Ptes. Wilkinson and Maxwell.

Back Stroke: 1. Pte. Maxwell; 2. L/Cpl. Rosenthal; 3. Sgt. Watts.

Water Polo Match: The 2nd Battalion the Scots Guards beat the 2nd Battalion the King's Own Scottish Borderers by 4 goals to 2.

ST. PETER'S GALA AT CLEAR WATER BAY.

SUCCESSFUL DESPITE RAIN.

Showery weather somewhat marred the first annual swimming gala organised by St. Peter's Young Men's Club last Monday, but despite this a very successful time was spent by all who made the launch trip to Clear Water Bay. The sports caused much amusement, and the results were as under:

Elbow Fight: 1. T. Edward; 2. P. Sanders.

Ladies' Nomination Race: 1. Miss J. Ho Tung and W. M. Gittins; 2. Miss Landon and W. Brett.

Team Race: Winning Team, Miss T. Hing, Miss B. Choy, Mr. Sands and Mr. Edwards.

Buoy Dive: 1. F. Zimmern; 2. T. Edwards.

Back-stroke Race: 1. Miss F. G. Ho Tung and E. Zimmern; 2. Miss B. Choy and E. Kotewall.

Dressing in Water: 1. D. Laing; 2. J. Kotewall.

Buoy Race: 1. Miss J. Ho Tung and W. M. Gittins; 2. Miss M. Lee and D. Laing.

Wheel-barrow Race: 1. Sany and P. Wong; 2. D. Laing and E. Zimmern.

Wheel-barrow Race (Ladies): 1. Miss C. Chin and Miss I. Rodgers; 2. Miss F. Ho Tung and Miss G. Ho Tung.

V.R.C. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

EVENTS AT THE NIGHT FETES

We mentioned yesterday that it had been decided to carry through events of the Victoria Recreation Club at the Night Fetes, instead of holding them on three or four separate days.

Two championship events are to be included at each Night Fete and the first of these will be decided at the next Night Fete on Saturday, August 26th. The present arrangement allows for an interval of a fortnight between each fete.

The programme of Championship events is as under:—

August 26th:

100 Yards Back Stroke, Open Championship of the Colony.

100 Yards Breast Stroke, Open Championship of the Colony.

100 Yards Free Style, Open Championship of the Colony.

100 Yards Free Style, Ladies' Championship of the Colony.

September 3rd:

100 Yards Free Style, Open Championship of the Colony.

100 Yards Free Style, Ladies' Championship of the Colony.

September 17th:

200 Yards Free Style, Open Championship of the Colony.

100 Yards Free Style, Boys' Championship of the Colony.

High Dive, Open Championship of the Colony.

Long Plunge, Open Championship of the Colony.

At present no definite dates have been decided for the following events:—

800 Yards Free Style, Open Championship of the Colony.

800 Yards Confined to Chinese.

200 Yards Breast Strokes, confined to Chinese.

Throwing the Polo Ball, Open Championship of the Colony.

Long Plunge, Open Championship of the Colony.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

WATER POLO.

LEAGUE COMMENCING ON MONDAY.

SEVEN TEAMS ENTER.

At a representative meeting of the Water Polo Association held at the Victoria Recreation Club yesterday evening, it was decided to begin the League on Monday, August 8th. Mr. C. J. Cooke presided over the meeting.

The Royal Navy entered yesterday making the total number of teams seven, the list being:—Victoria Recreation Club (3 teams), Pupils' Association (3 teams), the Scots Guards, King's Own Scottish Borderers, and the Royal Navy. The teams play each other once.

The fixtures for the season are as follows:—

Monday, August 8th:

K.B.S. "A" v. V.R.C. "B".

K.B.S. "B" v. Scots Guards.

Wednesday, August 10th:

Royal Navy v. K.B.S. "A".

K.O.S.B. v. V.R.C. "B".

Monday, August 15th:

V.R.C. "A" v. K.B.S. "B".

Scots Guards v. Royal Navy.

Wednesday, August 17th:

K.B.S. "A" v. K.O.S.B.

V.R.C. "B" v. K.B.S. "B".

Monday, August 22nd:

Royal Navy v. K.O.S.B.

V.R.C. v. Scots Guards.

Wednesday, August 24th:

K.B.S. "A" v. V.R.C. "B".

K.B.S. "B" v. Royal Navy.

Monday, August 29th:

K.O.S.B. v. V.R.C. "A".

K.B.S. "A" v. Guards.

Wednesday, August 31st:

V.R.C. "B" v. Scots Guards.

K.B.S. "B" v. K.B.S. "A".

Monday, September 5th:

Royal Navy v. V.R.C. "B".

K.O.S.B. v. K.B.S. "B".

Wednesday, September 7th:

V.R.C. "A" v. Royal Navy.

Scots Guards v. K.O.S.B.

Monday, September 12th:

V.R.C. "A" v. K.B.S. "A".

(Continued on next column.)

LAWN BOWLS.

THE INTERPORT MATCH.

Shanghai Lawn Bowls Association have accepted the invitation of the local Association to send a team to Hong Kong this year for the Interport Bowls Match.

It is suggested by Shanghai that their team shall leave the North about the end of September, and the interport games shall be played in the first week in October.

REDUCTION OF CAPITAL.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO. LTD.

An extraordinary general meeting of the China Provident Loan and Mortgage Co., Ltd., is to be held at the offices of the Company, Pedder Building (sixth floor) to-day, at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, passing the following resolution as an extraordinary resolution, namely:—"That the capital of the Company be reduced from \$6,000,000—divided into 600,000 shares of \$10—each, to \$3,000,000—divided into 300,000 shares of \$10—each, and that such reduction be effected by cancelling the capital which has been lost or is unrepresented by available assets, to the extent of \$3—per share upon each of the 600,000 shares which have been issued and are now outstanding, and by reducing the nominal amount of all the shares in the Company's capital from \$10—each to \$7—each, provided always that such reduction shall be without prejudice to the Company's rights under Article 32 of the Articles of Association to sue for and recover all arrears of calls now outstanding and due in respect of any forfeited shares." Should the above resolution be passed by the requisite majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a special resolution to a second Extraordinary General Meeting, to be held at the same place on Wednesday, August 24th, 1927, at 2.30 p.m., for the purpose of considering and, if thought fit, confirming such resolution as a special resolution accordingly.

October 1st:

440 Yards Free Style, Open Championship of the Colony.

100 Yards Breast Stroke, Open Championship of the Colony.

Team Race (Open to any Hong or Club), Championship of the Colony.

At present no definite dates have been decided for the following events:—

800 Yards Free Style, Open Championship of the Colony.

800 Yards Confined to Chinese.

200 Yards Breast Strokes, confined to Chinese.

Throwing the Polo Ball, Open Championship of the Colony.

Long Plunge, Open Championship of the Colony.

(Continued on next column.)

LESSON TO TIMID BATSMEN.

HAMMOND'S CRUSADE.

BACK TO "W.G." METHODS.

A humorously malicious rumour is floating round England's cricket grounds. It is to the effect that W. R. Hammond, the batsman of the year, is becoming unpopular with his brother professionals. Not, be it said, on personal grounds but because in making his nine centuries and his lesser scores this season he has shown a propensity to treat modern bowling—spin, swerve, length, break, pace, flight, matter nothing to him—with less respect than is accorded to it by ninety-nine per cent. of other batsmen.

Hammond's declension from orthodoxy (in the eyes of the bowler) lies in the circumstance that he regards his bat primarily and objectively as a doughty weapon of offence. It is presumptuous enough to hit the ball and to hit it hard and often.

The bat is not in his hands a mere wooden shield hugging diffidently in front of his wicket to ward off the onslaughts of the bowler. It is a battle-axe wielded with all the purposeful energy of a Norman knight. He has imbibed the lesson that attack is the best form of defence.

All bowling comes alike to him. Reputations have no terrors for him. He examines his great scores in detail during the past wonderful six weeks, and you will realise that this is so. Here are Hammond's centuries this season to date:—

133 v. Yorkshire;

192 v. Hampshire;

105 v. Surrey;

197 v. Somerset;

128 v. Surrey;

116 v. Nottingham;

137 v. Lancashire;

110 v. Cambridge U.

105 not out v. Essex.

Among Hammond's opponents have been a fair representation of the best bowling England can produce at the moment. He has pulverised it and for hours at a time reduced it to impotence.

Paralysed batsmen.

What is the peculiar quality of Hammond's batting that has awed upon the imagination of all beholders of his wizardry? It is surely the fact that he has demonstrated once again the value of the drives and the cut. Save in the hands of a few of our leading batsmen—these strokes—were falling rapidly into disuse. Batsmen seemed to be paralysed by leg theory and googly, and to become as timorous as mice at the sight of a Warwick Armstrong, a Mailey, or a Root.

I believe that this attitude of mind on the part of our post-war batsmen has been due to wrong methods of coaching. In far too many instances the coaches at our public schools and in the nurseries of our counties have been men who were temperamentally cautious and lacking in the spirit of adventure. One could cite the example of one famous cricketer whose style was ruined by the coaching he received after he went up to his university. He came out of it a batsman of a different pattern, with none of the free swinging style which marked his play as a schoolboy, but instead a cramped, ungainly method which rarely permitted him to lift his bat more than a few inches from the ground. And there have, alas! been many others.

It is because Hammond and batsmen like A. P. F. Chapman, whose wonderful innings of 280 against Lancashire on Saturday thrilled all who saw it by its vigour and power, believe, with old W. G. Grace, that the bat was made to hit the ball and not the ball the bat; that their triumphs are so welcome.

It has been suggested that Hammond is a pioneer who may revolutionise batsmanship. This distinction Hammond would, I imagine, be the first to disclaim. He is rather a reversion to type. There were batsmen before him who knew the value of the drive and the cut and the lusty hit to leg. The ambition of far too many modern batsmen has been to keep up their ends somehow or other, in order that they might, when opportunity arose, pat for a single or occasional long hop which a small schoolboy with an ounce of pluck would dog to the boundary.

Welcome Signs.

Happily there are signs that the depression which for so long has hung over much of the batsmanship seen in first-class matches since the war is being dissipated. It matters not a jot to the well-being of the game how many records Hammond may beat during this or any other season; what is important is that by his genius he is likely to instil a new spirit into batting, and through batting, into the whole practice of the game.

It is sometimes forgotten that high-class batting inevitably fosters a high standard of bowling. It is not always remembered also that a high standard of bowling stimulates the highest attainments of the batsman. The one reacts upon the other. And on fielding as well. If the batsman is lazy and unenterprising, so will the fielder be.

(Continued on next column.)

THE NAVAL RETIREMENT SCHEME.

NUMBERS OF LIEUTENANT-COMMANDERS REDUCED.

DRASTIC "AXING."

The scheme announced by the Admiralty in December last, under which lieutenant-commanders were invited to retire upon the maximum pension attainable by officers of that rank, and is closed. As is generally known, the object was to reduce the active list, which had assumed such large proportions that promotion was seriously congested.

Not long since the opinion was expressed that the voluntary response to the scheme has not been on a sufficient scale satisfactorily to effect its purpose. Since then the naval correspondent of *The Times* has made an interesting analysis of the working of the scheme during the first four months it was in existence, which was probably as far as he was able to carry it. He finds that the lieutenant-commanders of 1914 seniority declined from 19 to 8; of 1915 seniority, from 34 to 13; of 1916 seniority, from 31 to 23; and of 1917 seniority, from 45 to 40. Only six officers on the Supplementary List retired. This is a total of 44 officers.

Of course, there have been further retirements since, but assuming that the same average has been maintained, the total would not be much above 60. At the time the scheme came into existence there were about 900 lieutenant-commanders on the active list. Promotions by selection were at the rate of 40 a year, and insufficient to keep the numbers from slowly increasing. The Admiralty have increased the promotions to 50 a year. The position, therefore, is distinctly improved, but we are still a good way from a return to a normal flow of promotion to the higher ranks. The situation which has grown up was almost inevitable, in face of the steady shrinkage in the fleet which has gone on since the war demobilization. The 1922 "axing" scheme attempted to deal with it pretty drastically, but the remedy was not long-lived. The trouble is that the class of officers who have become redundant is the most valuable class in the Navy, ripe in experience and mature in judgment. It is true they will not be wholly lost to the country—under any scheme of special retirement, since the Admiralty specifically retain the right to recall them if wanted until they reach the normal age of retirement. But once a naval officer leaves the service, he soon begins to grow rusty, more especially if he enters upon a new walk in life which demands his whole attention.

900 on List: 40 Promotions Yearly.

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BASEBALL PLAYERS.

ARRIVAL OF ALL-ROUND HONOLULU CHINESE.

"AT HOME" TO BE HELD.

The All-Round Chinese Amateur Athletic Club baseball team from Honolulu has arrived on the a.s. *President Pierce*. Under the auspices of the South China Athletic Association they are to play a number of games at Happy Valley against local clubs. The first two against the Japanese Baseball Club and the Americans are to be played next Saturday and Sunday afternoon, beginning at 4.30.

The South China Athletic Association has arranged an "at home" to be held on Friday, at 4.30 p.m. to 5.30 p.m. at China Building, 7th floor, for the purpose of meeting the members of the Honolulu Chinese team.

The visitors went to the S.C.A.A. Club at China Building before settling down at Ying Wa College, 22, Bonham Road, which they will make their headquarters during their sojourn in Hong Kong.

On their arrival at Hong Kong, they were met on board the steamer by the Baseball Section officials of South China, Mr. Dick Shim, manager; Mr. K. F. June, coach; V. W. Lee, assistant manager; U. Kai Cheung, Ho Pak Ping, and others.

Mr. Hui Wong, hon. general secretary of S.C.A.A., was at the S.C.A.A. Club at China Building early in the morning to welcome the guests, and being a former resident of Honolulu, Mr. Wong did not take long to make all Honolulu boys feel at home.

THE "HOODOOD" BALL GAME.

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT.

(BY HONOLULU KID.)

The baseball game between the Japanese and the Philippines appears to be on the black list of the clerk of the weather and whenever a date is arranged for these two contestants to decide matters, it is always prevented by heavy downpours of rain.

According to schedule, the game should have been played on July 9th, but it was postponed on account of rain. Last Friday they got as far as three innings when rain again interfered. The game was then set for yesterday afternoon, but the downpour turned the "diamond" into a swamp. This is the third postponement, and in view of other games having been also postponed, I think it would be as well if the Philippines were to concede the point to the Japanese, so as not to prolong the season. The Philippines certainly could not expect to gain a victory over a far superior outfit like the Japanese. It must also be borne in mind that the ground will be required in September for football practice.

LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.

Two mid-week matches in the Lawn Tennis League have been arranged, weather permitting. To-day the H.K.C.C. are to play the K.C.C. in the "B" Division, and on Friday in the "C" Division. The H.K.C.C. meet the S.C.A.A. There are two matches down for Saturday afternoon. The L.R.C. v. the U.S.R.C., a postponed and last match in the "A" Division, and the Chinese R.C. are playing the final for the championship and runners-up position in Division "B."

BRITISH VARSITY TEAM BEATS AMERICAN TEAM.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, August 1st. At Ensboume, in lawn tennis contests, Oxford and Cambridge Universities beat Harvard and Yale by 11 matches to 7.

KING'S CUP AIR RACE.

HAMPERED BY BAD WEATHER.

"MOTH" MACHINE AGAIN WINS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LONDON, August 1st. The air race for the King's Cup, which was flown on Saturday over a course of 54 miles in the Midlands, was again won by a Moth machine. It was piloted by Mr. Lawrence Hope, whose speed was greatly hampered by bad weather conditions. He averaged 22.8 miles per hour.

TUNNEY TO MEET DEMPSEY.

TO FIGHT IN CHICAGO NEXT MONTH.

(REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.)

CHICAGO, August 1st. The Tunney-Dempsey fight, for the world's heavyweight championship, will be held at Soldier's Field here on September 15th.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.

Per a.s. *Kalyan*, from Vladivostok, for Hong Kong:—Sub-Lieut. C. H. de Newby, Surg.-Lieut. H. M. Levy, Mr. W. Beckers, M. N. Brincent, Mr. W. Bray, Mr. W. Turner, Mr. Quarles van Ufford, Mrs. M. Gibbons, Mr. Ching Y. Ken, For London, —Pay-Lieut. P. J. Row, Surg.-Comdr. K. Hole, Lt.-Comdr. C. P. Clarke, C. Stoker E. Taylor, C.P.O. T. Bleeds, C.P.O. R. A. Attfield, Petty Officer Brooks, A.B. Beckett, Ldg. Seaman Wood, and Master J. Mackenzie.

Per a.s. *President Pierce*, from San Francisco, for Hong Kong:—E. Roberto Anderson, Exel May Davis, Nelson E. Kau, Metharam Lokomall, Joseph L. Parren, Dorothy A. Parren, Derek G. Parren, Leonard G. Bidmead, Morris A. Cohen, George C. Friedgins, James H. Jensen, Mr. Ralph Sparks, Edith Watson, For Manila:—Julius Brittlebank, Felisa Calderon, Nevins H. Duckworth, Rosalind W. Duckworth, Marion E. Griswold, Margaret Higgins, Liela M. Harshman, George Lynn, Lucien A. Marsh, Margaret T. Marsh, George L. Mathisen, F. Richard Miller, Janice D. Pershing, William G. Schoffenberg, De Forest Spencer, Cornelia Spencer, De Forest Spencer, jr., Fayette P. Spencer, and Courtney Whitney.

Per a.s. *President Polk*, August 1st, for Hong Kong:—Miss Jean K. Anderson, Mr. and Mrs. Ellis T. Basha, Mr. Robert H. Blake, Mr. James A. Brown, Mr. Walter R. Haller, Mrs. Mamie Humbert, Mr. George V. Eitzen, Mr. Jack H. Lewis, Mr. and Mrs. William Wright, Mr. Sik L. Wong, For Manila:—Miss P. Boomer, Mrs. Alison S. Carr, Miss Carol Carr, Mr. Frank F. Hamlin, Mrs. Jessie L. Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hollingsworth, Mr. L. Lalchand, Mr. and Mrs. Ben M. Litt, Mr. Angel Cano Palanca, For Singapore:—Mr. Frederick K. Brun, Mrs. Esther Gagner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Gorton, Mr. John F. Shel, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd H. Sullivan, Miss Frances I. Sullivan, Master Floyd G. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wood, Mrs. Ruth Woods, For Penang:—Mr. Edward F. Ellis, Mrs. A. G. Ellis, Miss Effie I. Ellis, For Colombo:—Mr. B. H. Kirpalani, For Port Said:—Mr. George C. Fancourt, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel V. Von Tuger Simonski, For Naples:—Mrs. Katherine L. Berry, Mrs. Gladys M. Eaton, General and Mrs. William Crozier, Mr. and Mrs. Addison F. Hough, Mr. Inez More, Mr. Robert L. More, Mr. Rufus G. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Wheeler, Miss Virginia F. Wheeler, For Genoa:—Mr. Carl Barckhausen, For Marseilles:—Honorable and Mrs. L. C. Dyer, Mrs. Florence L. Robinson, Mr. William V. Sullivan, For New York:—Miss Edna E. Baldwin, Miss Suzanne P. Baldwin, Mr. Robert Gillespie, Mr. Harry Wardell, For San Francisco:—Mrs. C. E. Heise.

DEPARTURES.

Per Dollar Liner *President Pierce* left Hong Kong for Manila on August 2nd:—Mr. Julius Brittlebank, Miss Felisa Calderon, Mrs. Marion R. Griswold, Mrs. S. G. Higgins, Miss Liela M. Harshman, Mr. George Lynn, Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Marsh, Mr. R. S. Pershing, Mr. and Mrs. De Forest Spencer, Master De Forest Spencer, jr., Master Fayette Spencer, Mr. W. G. Schargenberg, Mr. Courtney Whitney, Mr. Raymond A. Worrahe, Mr. and Mrs. A. Morris, Mr. Y. Kanayama, Madame Dumont, Capt. R. R. Flood, Mr. I. Caradon, Mr. Jose A. Angara, Mrs. I. Angara, Mrs. C. E. Meyer, Mr. T. Akiyama, Miss Mabel Gibbons, Mr. T. E. Heirjoe, Mrs. Klawdia Kobukoff, Rev. Benedict D. Barry, Mrs. Roberta Anderson, Miss Ethel Davis, Mrs. J. B. Maurya, Miss D. Dobricio, Mr. Conrado Carlin, Dr. A. Balkazar, Miss Flora Balkazar.

Per Dollar Liner *President Polk* left Hong Kong for Manila and New York on August 2nd:—Miss F. Boomer, Mrs. Alison S. Carr, Mr. Frank F. Hamlin, Mrs. Jessie L. Hamlin, Mr. and Mrs. Charles B. Hollingsworth, Mr. L. Lalchand, Mr. and Mrs. Ben M. Litt, Mr. Angel Cano Palanca, Mr. Frederick K. Brun, Mrs. Esther Gagner, Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Gorton, Mr. John P. Behl, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd H. Sullivan, Miss Frances I. Sullivan, Master Floyd G. Sullivan, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Wood, Mrs. Ruth Woods, Mr. Edward F. Ellis, Mrs. A. G. Ellis, Miss Effie I. Ellis, Mr. Sinichiro Suzuki, Mrs. Horne, Mr. H. N. Ferrers, Mrs. Carla Schroder, Mr. B. H. Kirpalani, Mr. George C. Fancourt, Mr. and Mrs. Samuel C. Von Tuger Simonski, Mrs. Katherine L. Berry, Mrs. Gladys M. Eaton, General William Crozier, Mr. and Mrs. Addison F. Hough, Mr. Inez More, Mr. Rufus G. Thayer, Mr. and Mrs. Robert L. More, Mr. and Mrs. Frank S. Wheeler, Miss Virginia F. Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. Floyd H. 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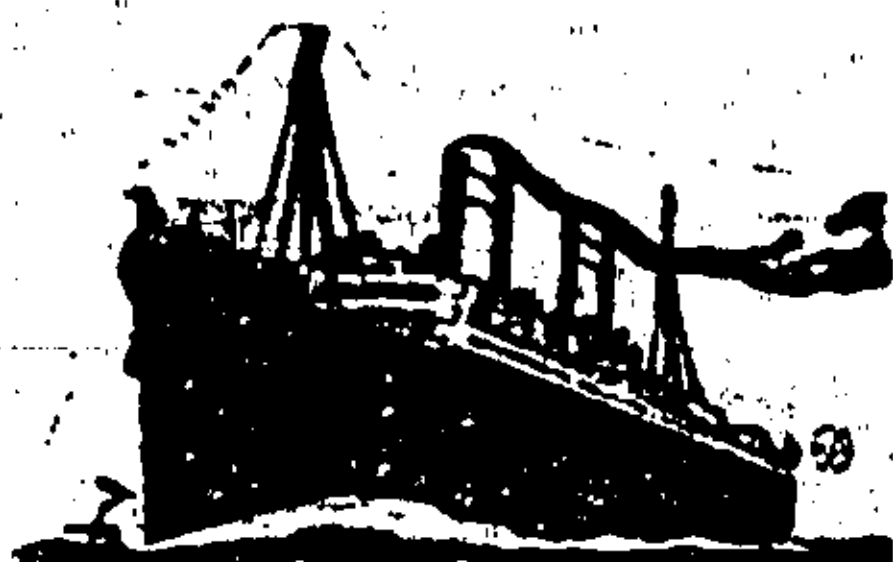
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ARRIVALS.

August 1st.

Confucius, Chinese str., 1,383 tons,

Capt. N. Harring, from Hai-

phong, which port she left on

July 20th, with a general cargo,

lying at buoy No. C43.—Kwang

Hang Hing.

Hermelin, Norwegian str., 1,163

tons, Capt. J. A. Pedersen, from

Hankow and Hoihow, with rice

and general cargo, lying at buoy

No. C15.—Thoresen & Co.

Oakbank, British motor ship, 3,154

tons, Capt. J. J. Tulloch, from

Philadelphia and Iloilo, with

735 tons of general cargo, lying

at Laichok.—Bank Line.

President Pierce, American str.,

8,333 tons, Capt. Henry Nelson,

from San Francisco, which port

she left on July 20th, with 5,400

tons of general cargo, lying at

Kowloon Wharf.—Dollar S.S.

Line.

President Polk, American str., 8,304

tons, Capt. K. A. Ahlin, from

Shanghai, which port she left

on July 29th, with 1,333 tons of

general cargo for Hong Kong, lying

at Kowloon Wharf.—Dollar S.S.

Line.

Sunking, Chinese str., 322 tons,

Capt. Lai Kwong, from Kwang

Chow, with a general cargo,

lying at buoy No. C44.—

Man Yick S.S. Co.

Tjibodas, Dutch str., 2,853 tons,

Capt. P. A. Vergeessen, from

Dairen and Amoy, with a general

cargo, lying at buoy No. A5.—

J.C.F.I.

Yanting, British str., 1,424 tons,

Capt. G. H. Hodgson, from

Canton, with a general cargo,

lying at buoy No. C33.—Jar-

dine, Matheson & Co.

August 2nd.

Kathie, German str., 606 tons, Capt.

H. Frauden, from Canton, with

a cargo of beans, lying at buoy

No. C46.—Kwong Mow Tai.

Paul Leat, French str., 7,546 tons,

Capt. Grillon, from Shanghai,

which port she left on July 20th,

with a general cargo, lying at

Kowloon Wharf.—Messageries

Maritimes.

Wai Shing, British str., 1,180 tons,

Capt. C. Alexandre, from

Tsingtau, Shanghai, and Swa-

tow, with a general cargo, lying

at West Point Wharf.—Jardine,

Matheson & Co.

CLEARANCES.

August 2nd.

Amoy, for Bangkok.

Empress of Canada, for Shanghai.

Hain Chang, for Amoy.

Kalyan, for Singapore.

Katke, for Shanghai.

Ki Sang, for Kowloon.

Kim Sang, for Amoy.

Mendo Maru, for Hoihow.

Nishin Maru No. 3, for Hongay.

Paul Leat, for Saigon.

President Pierce, for Manila.

President Polk, for Manila.

Rhezenor, for Shanghai.

Riger, for Pakhoi.

Stanley Dollar, for Saigon.

Sunking, for Kwang Chow Wan.

Tai Fook Sang, for Saigon.

Turbo, for Tarakan.

Tok Hing, for Autow.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. s.s. Nyansa left

Shanghai for this port on July 31st

at 4 a.m., and is due here to-day

at about 10 a.m.

The P. & O. s.s. Drevanla left

Singapore for this port on July 31st

at 9 a.m., with the outward Eng-

lish mails, and is due here to-mor-

row, at about noon.

The R.M.S. Empress of Asia,

which left Hong July 13th, arrived

at Vancouver on July 31st.

August 3rd.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET IN

HONG KONG.

FOR AUGUST, 1927.

STANDARD TIME OF THE 120th

MERIDIAN, EAST OF

GREENWICH.

Date. Sunrise. Sunset.

August 3rd.....5.55 a.m. 7.03 p.m.

" 4th.....5.56 " 7.03 "

" 5th.....5.56 " 7.02 "

" 6th.....5.56 " 7.02 "

" 7th.....5.57 " 7.01 "

" 8th.....5.57 " 7.01 "

" 9th.....5.58 " 7.00 "

" 10th.....5.58 " 6.59 "

" 11th.....5.58 " 6.59 "

" 12th.....5.58 " 6.58 "

" 13th.....5.59 " 6.57 "

" 14th.....5.59 " 6.56 "

" 15th.....5.59 " 6.55 "

" 16th.....5.59 " 6.54 "

" 17th.....5.59 " 6.53 "

" 18th.....5.59 " 6.53 "

" 19th.....5.59 " 6.52 "

" 20th.....5.59 " 6.52 "

" 21st.....5.59 " 6.51 "

" 22nd.....5.59 " 6.50 "

" 23rd.....5.59 " 6.49 "

" 24th.....5.59 " 6.49 "

" 25th.....5.59 " 6.48 "

" 26th.....5.59 " 6.47 "

" 27th.....5.59 " 6.47 "

" 28th.....5.59 " 6.46 "

" 29th.....5.59 " 6.45 "

" 30th.....5.59 " 6.44 "

" 31st.....5.59 " 6.43 "

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

AND

AMERICAN MAIL LINE

JOINT TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE

A Regular Weekly Sailing

TO SAN FRANCISCO OR SEATTLE.

THE "PRESIDENT LINERS"

TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU SHANGHAI
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE SUNSHINE BELT"

PRESIDENT JACKSON ... Tuesday, Aug. 16th

PRESIDENT McKINLEY ... Tuesday, Aug. 30th

PRESIDENT LINCOLN ... Tuesday, Sept. 13th

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND ... Tuesday, Sept. 27th

PRESIDENT FIERCE ... Tuesday, Oct. 11th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Tuesdays.

HONG KONG TO EUROPE

SPECIAL LOW RATES

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£120 £112

DIRECT CONNECTIONS WITH ALL ATLANTIC LINES

Choice of railway line across United States and Canada, with liberal stop-over privileges for Sightseeing. Ask for information. Following are suggested itineraries:—

From Hong Kong	Via	Connecting with Steamship	From N. York	Arriving at
Aug. 10	Seattle	Maritania	Sept. 6	Frank O'Byrne
Aug. 18	San Francisco	Olympic	Sept. 17	C'burg-S'hampta
Aug. 24	Seattle	Beringaria	Sept. 21	C'burg-S'hampta
Aug. 30	San Francisco	Homeric	Sept. 27	C'burg-S'hampta
Sept. 7	Seattle	Aquidania	Oct. 1	C'burg-S'hampta
Sept. 13	San Francisco	Majestic	Oct. 15	C'burg-S'hampta
Sept. 21	Seattle	Loriatan	Oct. 22	C'burg-S'hampta
Sept. 27	San Francisco	Olympic	Oct. 29	C'burg-S'hampta
Oct. 5	Seattle	Beringaria	Nov. 4	C'burg-S'hampta
Oct. 11	San Francisco	Loriatan	Nov. 18	C'burg-S'hampta
Oct. 19	Seattle	Aquidania	Nov. 23	C'burg-S'hampta
Oct. 25	San Francisco	Majestic	Nov. 29	C'burg-S'hampta

TO SEATTLE AND VICTORIA VIA SHANGHAI,
KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

"THE FAST SHORT ROUTE"

PRESIDENT PIERCE ... Wednesday, Aug. 10th

PRESIDENT TAFT ... Wednesday, Aug. 24th

PRESIDENT JEFFERSON ... Wednesday, Sept. 7th

PRESIDENT GRANT ... Wednesday, Sept. 21st

PRESIDENT MADISON ... Wednesday, Oct. 5th

Thereafter Fortnightly Sailings on Wednesdays.

TO EUROPE AND NEW YORK.

VIA MANILA, STRAITS, COLOMBO, SUEZ—

PORT SAID—ALEXANDRIA—NAPLES

—GENOA—MARSEILLES

CANADIAN PACIFIC

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC.
TO VICTORIA AND VANCOUVER
SAILINGS 1927.

Steamers	H. Kong	Shanghai	Kobe	Yokohama	Vancouver
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Aug. 3	Aug. 8	Aug. 9	Aug. 13	Aug. 21
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 24	Aug. 27	Aug. 30	Sept. 2	Sept. 11
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 14	Sept. 17	Sept. 20	Sept. 23	Oct. 2
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Oct. 5	Oct. 8	Oct. 11	Oct. 14	Oct. 23
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Oct. 23	Oct. 26	Oct. 29	Nov. 1	Nov. 13
EMPERESS OF ASIA	Nov. 18	Nov. 21	Nov. 24	Nov. 27	Dec. 4
EMPERESS OF CANADA	Dec. 7	Dec. 10	Dec. 13	Dec. 16	Dec. 25
EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Jan. 4	Jan. 7	Jan. 10	Jan. 13	Jan. 23

(E/Asia and E/Russia call at Nagasaki the day after departure from Shanghai).

SPECIAL FARES TO EUROPE
£120 £112 £83

All First and Second Class Rooms on the "EMPERESS OF CANADA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA" and "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA" are fitted with Hot and Cold Running Water.

HONGKONG-MANILA SERVICE

Leave Hong Kong	Arrive Manila	Leave Manila	Arrive Hong Kong
Aug. 9	Aug. 11	EMPERESS OF RUSSIA	Aug. 20
Aug. 30	Sept. 1	EMPERESS OF ASIA	Sept. 10

CANADIAN PACIFIC EXPRESS
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PAYABLE THE WORLD OVER.

THE SAFEST AND MOST CONVENIENT WAY TO CARRY FUNDS.

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Freight and Express: Tel. C. 42. Cables: "NAUTILUS."

N.Y.K. LINE

THROUGH BOOKING TO EUROPE AT REDUCED RATES:
\$120, \$115, \$110, \$105, \$100, \$95, \$90, \$85, \$80, \$75, \$70, \$65, \$60, \$55, \$50, \$45, \$40, \$35, \$30, \$25, \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5, \$0.

SAN FRANCISCO via Shanghai, Japan Ports & Honolulu.

TAIYO MARU ... Friday, 12th Aug., at Noon
TOKYO MARU ... Monday, 22nd Aug., at Noon
KORUM MARU ... Tuesday, 8th Sept.

*Calls Keelung & Los Angeles, Omitting Honolulu.

LONDON via Singapore, Suez, Marseilles & Ports.

KITANO MARU ... Saturday, 13th Aug., at 11 a.m.
HARUNA MARU ... Saturday, 27th Aug.
KAMU MARU ... Saturday, 10th Sept.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila & Ports.

MISHIMA MARU ... Wednesday, 30th Aug., at 11 a.m.
TANGO MARU ... Wednesday, 21st Sept.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang & Colombo.

SEIYO MARU ... Tuesday, 16th Aug.

SOUTH AMERICA (West Coast) via Japan, Honolulu, Los Angeles, Mexico and Panama.

GINYO MARU ... Saturday, 20th August, at Noon

SOUTH AMERICA (East Coast) via Singapore, Cape Town & Ports.

KAMAKURA MARU ... Wednesday, 10th Aug.

NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

TATSUNO MARU ... Thursday, 10th Aug.
CALCUTTA MARU ... Thursday, 25th Aug.

LIVERPOOL via Singapore, Colombo, Port Said & Ports.

LYONS MARU ... Friday, 8th August

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

TOTOBI MARU ... Monday, 8th Aug.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TANGO MARU ... Friday, 19th Aug.

SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

TOKUSHIMA MARU ... Thursday, 4th Aug.

KATORI MARU ... Monday, 8th Aug.

AKITA MARU ... Thursday, 11th Aug.

LIMA MARU ... Thursday, 18th Aug.

ATSUTA MARU ... Tuesday, 23rd Aug.

For further information, apply to—

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Telephone: Central No. 292 (Private exchanges to all Dept.).

KONINKLYKE PAKETVAART

MAATSCHAPPY.

(ROYAL PACKET NAVIGATION CO. ON BATAVIA).

THE MOTOR SHIP

"CREMER"

Due to sail to SINGAPORE, BELAWAN, DELI and PENANG, on 4th August.

Offers excellent Saloon accommodation.

All lower berths. Doctor carried.

English cuisine. Wireless telegraph.

1st Class Fare to Singapore—\$125.

In connection with the Royal Packet Nav. Co.'s (K.P.M.) service to a destinations in the Netherlands East Indies and Australia.

Agents:—

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.

Telephone 1574. YONG BUILDING, CHINA ROAD.

Shipping News

Daily Statement, Waterfront News, etc.

YESTERDAY'S FREIGHT RETURNS.

INWARD AND THROUGH CARGOES NORMAL.

BRITISH VESSELS BEST CONTRIBUTORS.

The freight returns for the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday showed that cargoes entered for the Colony and carried for other ports were normal, with British vessels carrying about 80 per cent. of the total freight.

Inward cargoes totalled 19,153 tons, of which, 6,767 tons were contributed by three British steamers. The best return was 6,399 tons on the s.s. *Turbo* (British) from Yokohama.

Through cargoes amounted to 13,079 tons. Of these, 8,071 tons were carried by three British steamers. The P. & O. *Kalyan* was the heaviest carrier with 5,630 tons from Keelung.

The arrivals and departures during the period under review were: British, 4 arrivals and 3 departures; American, 1 arrival and 3 departures; Dutch, 1 arrival and 1 departure; German, 1 arrival; Norwegian, 1 arrival; Japanese, 3 arrivals and 1 departure; Chinese, 2 arrivals and 3 departures. The following were the cargo carriers:

S.S. *Yai Sheng* (British) from Canton, 28 tons general for Hong Kong and 177 tons through.

S.S. *Empress of Canada* (British) from Manila, 340 tons general for Hong Kong and 244 tons through.

S.S. *Turbo* (British) from Yokohama, 6,399 tons fuel oil for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Kalyan* (British) from Keelung, 5,630 tons general through.

S.S. *Tjibodas* (Dutch) from Amoy, 128 tons general for Hong Kong and 2,345 tons through.

S.S. *Kathe* (German) from Canton, 300 tons beans for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Hermelin* (Norwegian) from Helsinki, 1,800 tons rice for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Penang Maru* (Japanese) from Moji, 987 tons general for Hong Kong and 4,783 tons through.

S.S. *Menado Maru* (Japanese) from Swatow, 24 tons general for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Confucius* (Chinese) from Haiphong, 1,800 tons rice for Hong Kong.

S.S. *Sun Kong* (Chinese) from Kwang Chow Wan, 350 tons general for Hong Kong.

WARSHIPS IN PORT.

Warships in port yesterday were: North Wall Basin, *Delhi*; South Wall Basin, *Wild Swan*; East Wall Basin, *Math*, *S.M. L.15* and *L.19*; West Wall Dock, *Indefatigable*; In Dock, *Mothers* and *Portia*; Takao Dock, *Foxglove*; Kowloon Dock, *Sterling*; No. 1 Buoy, *Argus*; No. 3 Buoy, *French*, *Prudoguet*; No. 6 Buoy, *Emerald*; No. 7 Buoy, *Danville*; No. 12 Buoy, *French*, *Argus*; No. 18 Buoy, *Ruttenia*; No. 25 Buoy, *Khariki*. Foreign Men of War: French, *Primagani* and *Argus*.

DAILY WATERFRONT NEWS.

SMUGGLING DUTIABLE CIGARETTES.

HARBOR OFFENDERS AT MARINE COURT.

[BY LONGSHOREMAN.]

Waterfront Smugglers.

Two Chinese who were employed on the s.s. *Taihan* were arrested for trying to smuggle 5,000 dutiable cigarettes into the Colony on Tuesday. They were brought before Mr. E. E. Lindsell at the Central Magistracy yesterday and were sentenced to one month's imprisonment without the option of a fine.

In the crew's quarters on board the s.s. *Taihan* on Saturday, a party of detectives searching the vessel discovered 28 tins of prepared opium, which had been left unclaimed. Mr. W. Schofield made an order for the confiscation of the opium at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday morning.

The "Devanha."

The P. & O. s.s. *Devanha* is due here with the outward English mails about noon to-morrow. Letters dated July 7th.

Marine Court.

Before Lieut.-Comdr. G. F. Hole, at the Marine Court yesterday the master and owner of the steam launch, *Keng Shun*, were charged with using an unlicensed launch as a passenger ferry, and with allowing an unlicensed launch to be used as a passenger ferry.

Both defendants pleaded guilty. The owner was fined \$50 and the master \$15.

For towing five junks and one cargo boat abreast through the Yau-mai Typhoon Shelter, the master of the steam launch *Tai Yik Kee* was fined \$10.

"President" Lindsell in and Out.

The Robert Dollar liner *President* arrived here from the North with about 60 cabin passengers for Hong Kong and had on board about twenty for Manila. She also had 376 steerage for the Colony and 129 for the Philippines.

The *President* *Polk* arrived here also from the North with full capacity passengers, of whom thirteen disembarked here. The rest were bound for Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo and for Europe. She also carried away about fifty passengers from Hong Kong.

"Hermes" Going Home.

As announced on Monday, the aircraft carrier *Argus* has arrived from the North on being relieved by the *Hermes*. It is now understood that the *Hermes* will probably be proceeding home in the near future for refit, and will then be sent out again and permanently attached to the China Station. Docking facilities locally are not suitable for the work which has to be carried out on this vessel.

Atlantic Deck Passengers.

The total number of Asiatic deck passengers entering into the Colony during the 24 hours ended at 9 a.m. yesterday was 211.

French Cruiser Arrives.

There arrived in port yesterday morning the French Cruiser *Prudoguet* (Capt. Barot). The usual salutes were exchanged, and the cruiser berthed at No. 3 Buoy in the Admiralty anchorage.

Dangerous Goods.

Dangerous goods manifested in yesterday returns included 384 cases of chemicals on the *Ki Maru* from Japan, and 134 cases for ports beyond. The *Turbo* from San Francisco carried 6,399 tons of fuel oil for the A.P.C., discharging at North Point and the *Canada Maru*, from Japan, had on board 500 cases (25 tons) of calcium carbide. The *Calcutta* (British) arriving from Philadelphia, brought 8,500 cases of kerosene and 184 drums of rectified alcohol.

Queen's Pier Notice Rescinded.

A notice at the Harbour Office yesterday in regard to the use of Blake Pier and Queen's Pier, was as follows: In continuation of Notice No. 518, published in the *Hong Kong Government Gazette* on July 29th, 1927, and with reference to notice No. 531, published in the *Hong Kong Government Gazette* on December 10th, 1926, the repair of Blake Pier having been completed, and re-opened to the public, the old notice instructing the public to use Queen's Pier has been cancelled.

Deaths on Voyage.

The Master of the *Tum Song* (British) from Singapore reports that during the voyage to Hong Kong two Chinese deck passengers, out of a total of 1,189, died, one from beri-beri and one from consumption.

Typhoon Damage.

During the recent typhoon, the *Paul Beau*, which runs between Hong Kong and Canton, went aground while sheltering at Sam Pak Chan. The ship has to be docked for overhaul and survey before resuming the run.

Arriving and Leaving.

The wharves at Kowloon presented a busy appearance yesterday, with two "President" liners, a C.P.R. giant and some other shipping alongside. The *President* *Pier* and *President* *Polk*, the latter on the round-the-world run, left yesterday for Manila, and the *Empress of Canada* goes to-day for the North and Vancouver. The P. & O. *Kalyan* and M.M. liner *Paul Leont* also left yesterday with Home and Europe mails.

The Blue Funnel Line s.s. *Diomed* arrived at London on July 25th.

The Blue Funnel Line s.s. *Kerum* arrived at Liverpool on July 19th.

The Blue Funnel Line s.s. *City of Salisbury* arrived at New York on July 22nd.

"Vogland" Fire: Tribute to Japanese Help.

On the morning of the 8th of January this year a fire occurred on the Hamburg-America motorship *Vogland*, when she lay in Yokohama harbour, while the cargo was being worked. At an inquiry held at Hamburg in April last Capt. Christiansen of the *Vogland*, stated that except for the prompt and disinterested help rendered by the Japanese both public and private, the whole vessel would undoubtedly have been destroyed. The fire engines were on the scene within three minutes of the alarm being given and the fire floots within five to six minutes. Nor had they asked to be recompensed for their services. The court decided that no one was to blame for the fire, and expressed its thanks for the prompt assistance rendered by the Japanese authorities and private firms.

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AGENTS FOR
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION WITHOUT NOTICE.

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT

S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 14th August

S.S. "KABINGA" ... Havre, London, Rotterdam & Hamburg ... 8th September

AUSTRALIA

Sailings from SINGAPORE on 7th of every month by "CITY OF PALERMO" or "CITY OF SPARTA" to Java, Fremantle, Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney and vice versa.

Through Freight and Passenger bookings from Hong Kong in conjunction with "Ellerman" Line or other services.

BOSTON, NEW YORK & BALTIMORE

S.S. "CITY OF BEDFORD" ... via Suez Canal ... 10th August

S.S. "CITY OF NORWICH" ... via Suez Canal ... 11th September

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE

S.S. "OLIVEBANK" ... via Suez Canal ... 1st October

MAURITIUS & SOUTH AFRICA

S.S. "TINHOW" ... From Hong Kong ... 8th August

Loading for Mauritius, Delagoa Bay, Durban, East London, Algoa Bay, Port Elizabeth, Mossel Bay and Capetown.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Beira, Quilimane, Ibo, Port Amelia, Mozambique, Chinde, Inhambane, Zanzibar, Mombasa, Kilindini, Port Natal, Lourenco Bay, Walvis Bay and Madagascar.

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.

P. & O. British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND).
MAIL AND PASSENGER STEAMERS
TAKING CARGO FOR

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MALTA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, CONSTANTINOPLE, GREECE, LEVANTINE PORTS, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL FORTNIGHTLY
DIRECT ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.
(Under Contract with H.M. Government.)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NYANZA"	7,023	4th Aug. 10 a.m.	Straits and Bombay.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	8th Aug. Noon	Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & Hull.
"RAWALPINDI"	10,619	20th Aug.	Marseilles and London.
"MOREA"	10,953	3rd Sept.	Marseilles and London.
"DEVANHA"	8,155	17th Sept.	Marseilles, London and Antwerp.
"KHYBER"	9,114	1st Oct.	Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & Hull.
"MALWA"	10,988	15th Oct.	Marseilles and London.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	29th Oct.	Marseilles, L'don, Antwerp & Hull.
"MACDONIA"	11,120	12th Nov.	Marseilles and London.
"MONGOLIA"	10,504	26th Nov.	do
"MANTUA"	10,948	10th Dec.	do
"KASHGAR"	9,005	24th Dec.	do
"MOREA"	10,953	7th Jan. 1928	do
"DEVANHA"	8,155	21st Jan. 1928	do

* Calls at Port Sudan.

Frequent connections from Port Said for Passengers and Cargo to Constantinople, Pireus, Smyrna, and other Levant Ports by steamers of the Khedivial Mail Steamship Co.

BRITISH INDIA-APCAR SAILINGS

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"SANTHA"	7,754	13th Aug.	Singapore, Penang and Calcutta.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	2nd Sept.	do

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (SOUTH)

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"TANDA"	6,968	2nd Sept.	Manila, Sandakan, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney and Melbourne.
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	30th Sept.	do
"AHAFURA"	6,000	23rd Oct.	do

Regular Monthly Sailings from Hong Kong to Japan & Hong Kong to Australia. The P. & O. S.S. Co. Ltd. steamers will also call at Shanghai, Hanoi, Cebu, Kolambangan, Tawau, Timor, Durian, or other ports en route as indicated on the shipping schedule.

Frequent connections from Australia with the following—The Union S.S. Co.'s Steamers to the United Kingdom via New Zealand, Vancouver, San Francisco, etc.

The P. & O. Royal Mail Steamers to London via Suez Canal. The P. & O. Branch Service of Steamers to London via the Cape. The New Zealand Shipping Co.'s Steamers for Southampton and London via Panama Canal.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI AND JAPAN

Steamship	Tons	From Hongkong	Destination
"DEVANHA"	8,155	5th Aug. 10 a.m.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"TANDA"	6,968	9th Aug.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"TALAMBA"	8,018	10th Aug.	S'hai, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MOREA"	10,953	18th Aug.	Shanghai.
"KASHGAR"	9,005	30th Aug.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KHYBER"	9,114	2nd Sept.	do
"ST. ALBANS"	4,500	6th Sept.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"NYANZA"	7,023	14th Sept.	Shanghai, Moji and Kobe.
"MALWA"	10,988	16th Sept.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"KASHMIR"	9,985	30th Sept.	do
"AHAFURA"	6,000	4th Oct.	Moji, Kobe, Osaka & Yokohama.
"MACDONIA"	11,120	15th Oct.	S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama.
"MONGOLIA"	10,504	29th Oct.	do
"MANTUA"	10,948	12th Nov.	do
"KASHGAR"	9,005	26th Nov.	do
"MOREA"	10,953	10th Dec.	do
"DEVANHA"	8,155	24th Dec.	do
"MALWA"	10,988	7th Jan. 1928	do
"KHYBER"	9,114	21st Jan. 1928	do
"MACDONIA"	11,120	4th Feb. 1928	do
"KASHMIR"	9,985	18th Feb. 1928	do
"MANTUA"	10,948	25th Feb. 1928	do
"MONGOLIA"	10,504	17th Mar. 1928	do
"MOREA"	10,953	30th Mar. 1928	do

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice. WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY NOTED BY ALL STEAMERS.

Passengers for Rangoon must defray their own Hotel expenses at Singapore while awaiting the on carrying steamer.

All cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge. Steamers on London and Australian Lines are fitted with Laundries.

Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to noon on the day previous to sailing.

For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.

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